

PEOPLE

Chinese Honor O'Neill With Version of 'An Di'

After the successful opening in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

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Witness to Aquino's Shooting Said to Retract Key Evidence

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — An alleged retraction of testimony has prompted the citizens panel investigating the assassination last year of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader, to charge that an attempt is being made to discredit it and its findings.

In a brief statement Thursday, the fact-finding board stopped short of naming the military as being behind the effort. The White of the Eugene O'Neill Center in Waterford, Conn., "God they did it. I didn't miss a note," said White, an American moved to a film in 1980. "I think it's Miller directed in China, *Death of a Salesman* in China last year."

Police discovered 15 milligrams of cocaine on a \$20 bill in the room in West Palm Beach, Fla., where David Kennedy's body was found, according to newly released documents. Investigators found traces of cocaine and amphetamine in the car of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, 26, the son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, found dead the morning of April 4 in his \$250-a-day suite. As he was leaving the hotel, he had died of a heart attack, he was told.

The retraction is of testimony given in mid-July by Celso Loretino, a ground engineer for Philippine Airlines, who was standing underneath the nose of Mr. Miller.

Army Begins New Offensive In Northern El Salvador

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

OSCALA, El Salvador — The Salvadoran Army launched an offensive Thursday against a guerrilla stronghold in northeastern Morazan province three days after peace talks between the government and the insurgents.

The offensive came one day after the army began operations against two smaller rebel-controlled areas in southern Usulutan and northern San Vicente provinces, according to the armed forces chief of staff, Colonel Adolfo Blandon.

He said the Morazan offensive was important because the army intended for the first time to keep troops north of the Torola River. The river has been the border between government- and rebel-dominated territory since late 1982.

Colonel Blandon was accompanied Thursday morning by Colonel James Steele, chief of U.S. military trainers in El Salvador, and two other U.S. advisers at 12 UH-1H helicopters left to ferry 800 troops north to the towns of San Fernando and Pergua, deep in rebel-held territory. Initial reports said they met no resistance.

An additional 1,500 troops were marching north into Morazan from five separate points, Salvadoran officials said. Reports saw about 500 Salvadoran soldiers wading the Torola carrying automatic rifles, recoilless rifles and machineguns.

Colonel Blandon said the offensive had been planned in July and "no relationship" to Monday's peace talks.

But Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, field commander for the Morazan operation, said he hoped to surprise guerrilla commanders in the middle of talks among themselves over the meeting between the left and President José Napoleón Duarte.

"No truck has been discussed," Colonel Monterrosa said. "There are times when you have to make war to achieve peace."

The talks Monday, in the town of La Palma, resulted in an agreement to form a commission to continue peace talks. The panel is scheduled to meet next month.

Colonel Blandon said that 6,000 to 7,000 troops were involved in five army operations against the rebels.

He and Colonel Monterrosa said they believed the guerrillas were weak now and noted that the army was using fewer troops in the offensive against Morazan than in offensive last summer.

The chief of staff said the army intended to transfer some civilian refugees back to the area north of the Torola and provide them with security and government services in an effort to begin pacifying the province.

The Salvadoran Army has requested increased aid from the U.S. military for this program.

■ Contadora Revisions

Edward Schumacher of The New York Times reported from Madrid:

The four nations that have drafted a peace treaty for Central America's plan to revise their proposal to meet objections raised at the insistence of the United States.

Representatives of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, known as the Contadora group, said Wednesday that they had not drawn up the revisions.

But they said they were optimistic that they could meet the objections, which were raised mostly by Honduras and El Salvador, allies of the United States, and by the more nearly neutral Costa Rica. Some of them privately held out hope for a treaty by the end of the year.

The Contadora representatives, here to accept a peace prize from King Juan Carlos, said the objections called mostly for procedural adjustments.

At some points, the memorandum is intended to serve as the basis for the final report. The board's report is expected to be released soon.

Immediately following the assassination, Mr. Loretino told his military interrogators that he fainted on the stairs and therefore did not see the shooting. But in July, after the investigating board had finished its official hearing, Mr. Loretino agreed to give additional testimony in private sessions.

In the secret testimony, according to the lawyers' memorandum, Mr. Loretino said he saw a hand with a gun reach from behind Mr. Aquino and shoot him while he was on the stairs leading down from the plane. The military version was that the opposition leader was shot on the tarmac by Rolando Galman, who, the military says, was a Communist gunman.

Mr. Loretino's retraction was leaked to pro-government newspapers, which printed it Thursday. Newspapers friendly to the opposition did not receive copies.

The lawyer representing Mr. Aquino's military escort was instrumental in getting the purported retraction, which was printed by hand on legal paper, before the board. And the retraction was delivered to the fact-finding panel in the car of a colonel who is also counsel to the presidential security command.

"It certainly appears to be a last-minute attempt by the military to bail itself out of the trouble that seems inescapable," a senior government official said.

A memorandum prepared by the board's legal staff was leaked last week to several foreign reporters. The version of events described in the nearly 300 pages of the lawyers' memorandum is a wide-ranging military conspiracy.

In its statement Thursday, the panel appealed to "whoever is trying to use Loretino not to harass or harm him."

U.S. Reportedly Knew Of Beirut Bombing Plot

By Bob Woodward
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the weeks before last month's bombing of the American Embassy annex in Beirut, the U.S. government had specific, reliable intelligence warning that explosives had been shipped into Lebanon and were to be used against embassy personnel, according to intelligence sources.

U.S. and Israeli intelligence first tracked explosives and timed fuse bombs in mid-August. Days before the Sept. 20 bombing, they learned that the explosives were designated for use against Americans.

The possible points of attack were narrowed to two locations in East Beirut: the ambassador's residence in the southern hills, and the eventual target, the embassy annex to the north near the coast.

Reagan administration officials who have reviewed the intelligence and the details of the attack have found that the failure to take more aggressive security precautions was even more unsatisfactory than first reported.

Earlier this month, the House Select Committee on Intelligence charged that officials responsible for security at the embassy paid insufficient attention to warnings of potential attacks.

An official called it "inexcusable" and another "negligent." Sources said that too many U.S. security forces were deployed away from the annex, where the most U.S. personnel were stationed.

The analysis of security after the bombing showed that attackers on Sept. 20 could have had unimpeded access to the embassy from a side road that ran about 200 feet (about 60 meters) from the annex. No barricades were in place there.

The middleman is identified as Hassan Hamiz, a Lebanese with close ties to Iranian officials who have supported terrorism in the past.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Fortunately, the sources said, the driver of the van carrying the explosives drove past the building through the front gate and was slowed down along that route by security guards and by concrete barriers around which he had to weave.

The explosives were detonated 30 feet before the van reached the annex, making the damage and death toll less than they might have been.

Sources said the new information about security lapses accounts in part for a directive from Secretary of State George P. Shultz's last week that he receive a daily briefing on embassy safety as part of a "full-court press" on new security measures.

In addition, the sources said intelligence reports showed that some of the explosives were still in Lebanon and another attack was anticipated before the American presidential election. U.S. authorities, according to a source, most fear another attack against the same target.

Under new security measures, all vehicles other than the ambassador's automobile entering the embassy annex in Beirut are stopped.

Passengers and deliveries are then loaded into a shuttle service that runs from the gates to the annex, these officials said.

U.S. intelligence, working with Israeli intelligence services including those of Israel and Lebanon, have traced the financing of the explosives to an Iranian middleman with close ties to Iranian officials who have supported terrorism in the past.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Richard Leakey holds the skull of the *Homo erectus* skeleton found in Kenya. At left is a cast of the 1.6-million-year-old artifact, which was discovered near Lake Turkana.

New Leakey Find: Taller Ancestor

Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — The first nearly complete skeleton ever found of a human forefather suggests that man's earliest ancestors were as large as man is today, the paleontologist Richard Leakey said Thursday.

He said the skeleton of a juvenile specimen of *Homo erectus* was found on the shores of Lake Turkana in Kenya by a nine-member team of scientists in August. It is believed to be about 1.6 million years old.

The discovery was made by

an expedition led by Mr. Leakey, director of the National Museums of Kenya, and Professor Alan Walker of Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore. The find may cast new light on man's evolution.

It indicates that *Homo erectus*, the direct ancestor of *Homo sapiens* that lived in southern Europe, Asia and Africa one million years ago, was actually taller and heavier set than some of the races of man that are alive today.

The skeleton, known by its catalogue reference of WI

15,000, has not yet been assembled, but the scientists have determined that it is that of a boy about 12 years old who had not yet reached puberty. The cause of his death is unknown.

The boy would have been 5 feet, 4 inches (162.5 centimeters) tall, slightly above the average height of a modern boy of similar age. It is estimated that if he had lived to maturity, he would have been six feet or taller. Because the bones are thick, it is thought that the boy weighed about 140 pounds (64 kilograms).

Defense Dept., Ignoring Congress, Prepares Request for Bigger Budget

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department is completing a proposed military budget that would push its financing up to levels sought earlier but rejected by Congress, according to Reagan administration officials.

The Pentagon will ask for a \$333.7-billion military budget for the next fiscal year, the officials said Wednesday. If approved, that would be 13.9 percent more than Congress appropriated for the military in the current fiscal year. The increase after inflation would be 9 percent.

For this fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, the Pentagon at first sought \$321 billion; the White House reduced that to the \$305 billion proposed by President Ronald Reagan in January. In March, an agreement between Mr. Reagan and Senate Republicans brought that down to \$299 billion. Last week, Congress finally approved a \$292.9 billion.

The administration officials said they expected a vigorous debate between Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the president's chief budget adviser, David A. Stockman, before Mr. Reagan ap-

proved the new military budget probably in December.

The military budget for the fiscal year 1985, which begins Oct. 1, 1985, is scheduled to be submitted to Congress in January. Since an outgoing president submits a budget before the inauguration, it will be before the new military budget was probably in December.

The officials cited the difficulty in getting a bipartisan agreement on how to reduce the federal deficit if the administration again proposed a substantial increase in the military budget. They also noted that Mr. Weinberger's relations with many members of Congress had not been smooth.

The officials also noted that two key Republican senators, Howard H. Baker Jr. and John G. Tower, would retire at the end of the year. It was Mr. Baker of Tennessee, as the majority leader, and Mr. Tower of Texas, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, who shaped a compromise in March to preserve most of Mr. Reagan's 1985 military budget in the Republican-controlled Senate.

Part of that agreement was to set the 1985 budget at \$299 billion and the 1986 military budget at \$333.7 billion.

The Democratic-controlled House, however, never accepted the compromise. After months of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Nigeria Reduces Oil Price by \$2, Pressing OPEC

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — Nigeria bolted from its OPEC price constraints late Thursday, saying that it was immediately cutting its oil prices by \$2 a barrel, to \$28.

The announcement came only hours after the oil cartel had called an emergency meeting for Oct. 29 to review the "critical situation" of falling prices.

Abu Dhabi, another OPEC state, also defected from the 13-nation cartel and lowered the price of its best quality oil, by 50 cents a barrel, to major customers, industry sources in London said. The Nigerian and Abu Dhabi pricing policies intensified pressure on OPEC to reduce oil prices.

Many analysts said there was at least an even chance that OPEC members would be forced to cut prices for a second time in as many years.

Nigeria's move followed cuts earlier in the week by two non-OPEC competitors of the African nation, Britain and Norway.

In Lagos, Oil Minister David Tam-West said the government decided to cut the price of its light crude, which competes directly with Britain's North Sea oil, to arrest "a fall in our oil product and a drastic and erratic decline in Nigeria's oil revenue."

"In a market that has become highly competitive, failure to take appropriate action would immediately lead to losing our customers and put Nigeria's interests in jeopardy," he said at a news conference.

Mr. Tam-West said that while Nigeria had obligations to OPEC, its own interests came first. Nigeria, burdened with huge debts, has suffered a steep economic decline.

"That's the third domino," Norway, Britain and Nigeria and now the benchmark," said William Randol, an analyst who follows the oil industry for The New York investment firm of First Boston Corp.

"I don't think that there's a lot OPEC can do" to avoid cutting the benchmark, he said.

The OPEC secretariat released a statement saying: "OPEC countries are all determined to maintain and strengthen the price and will take every necessary measure in this respect."

Theodore Eck, chief economist at Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, said it was possible that OPEC would decide to sharply reduce production rather than cut prices.

(AP, UPI)

■ Further Decline Seen

Earlier, Bob Hogerty of the International Herald Tribune reported from London:

The U.S. energy secretary, Don-

ald P. Hodel said Thursday oil prices could fall further in coming months.

Meanwhile, on the spot, or non-contract, market Thursday, European traders were quoted a price of about \$26.75 a barrel for Brent, the most widely traded variety of North Sea crude oil. That price is down 50 cents from late Wednesday and down nearly \$2 from the level prevailing a week earlier.

Prices of crude-oil futures ended wildly on the New York Mercantile Exchange Thursday. Crude for November delivery plunged to a low of \$26.30 before recovering to settle at \$27.54, down 31 cents from Wednesday.

The weakness reflected price cuts announced this week by Britain, Norway, Nigeria and the 13-nation OPEC members at the Geneva meeting. Normal oil prices followed suit in the week by two non-OPEC competitors of the African nation, Britain and Norway.

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Weinberger, Unimpressive at Home, Is Winning Friends Abroad as Reagan Apostle

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who has just completed a brief Middle East tour, won warm public praise from his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhak Rabin, praise that would have been unthinkable several years ago.

"We believe you're a friend, and you've proved it," Mr. Rabin said in a toast.

It was a measure of how far Mr. Weinberger has come in his job. Originally perceived as a good manager of the Pentagon but lacking in diplomatic experience, he is now viewed as unimpressive in explaining Pentagon policy to Congress. But he has developed increasing stature as an international representative of the Reagan administration.

Proof of his high diplomatic profile is that he was sent to the Middle East just before the U.S. elections.

Regarded suspiciously by Israelis when he took office, Mr. Weinberger has quietly delivered on his promises while continuing to support many U.S. policies toward Arab countries that Israel resents.

His understated style, which caused many

people to underestimate him, has proved an asset.

Speaking to reporters at a ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization last spring, for example, Joseph Luns, who then was secretary-general, accused the Dutch government of a lack of political leadership in selling the alliance's nuclear policies. On the same platform, Mr. Weinberger pointedly declined to join the public criticism.

"It was a typical Cap performance: no public hectoring, but steady, low-key pressure on the Dutch inside the meeting," said a European official. "This way he avoided the gaffe of appearing to interfere in Dutch politics."

This kind of performance was more than many allied governments expected in the early days of the Reagan administration. Gradually, Mr. Weinberger has gained a reputation among many allied officials as a stubborn but effective advocate of basic U.S. policies in a period of tense relations.

He is recognized as lacking the mastery of defense strategy of some predecessors, such as Harold Brown and James R. Schlesinger. But in the words of Mr. Luns, he has developed a "solid, respected working relationship with his European colleagues."

"He avoids making problems into rancorous issues," said a British minister who works with him. West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, said that Mr. Weinberger is liked like a man dealing from a position of strength.

In the United States, Mr. Weinberger's performance at the Pentagon has prompted sharp criticism. He is "the least effective defense secretary" since World War II, according to Lawrence J. Barrett, Time magazine's White House correspondent and the author of "Gambling With History," a study of the Reagan administration in the view of Mr. Barrett and many others. Mr. Weinberger, touted as a budget-conscious administrator, has never tamed the Pentagon's military bureaucracy.

But Mr. Weinberger has emerged as the Reagan administration's most prominent diplomatic representative in Europe and Japan, where he overshadows Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

His clout in foreign policy has become visible enough to prompt rumors that Mr. Weinberger in a second Reagan administration might take over as secretary of state or head the National Security Council, with the other top diplomatic

job going to Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the outspoken U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has provided the intellectual ammunition and public rhetoric for the Reagan administration's hard-line approach to world affairs. Mr. Weinberger, in contrast, has been a lawyer-manager with limited experience in international affairs.

Mr. Weinberger, 66, was a Harvard-educated San Francisco lawyer and then became finance director for Governor Ronald Reagan in California. In the Nixon administration, he served as budget director and then secretary of health, education and welfare. He then returned to California to work at the Bechtel Corp. under Mr. Shultz.

Mr. Weinberger's appeal for the allies, beyond his unashamed style, is based primarily on a single quality: the certainty that he speaks for President Reagan.

This means he can get things done, a European ambassador explained recently.

"The alliance was ready last spring to adopt a single design for a NATO frigate," he said. "Then at the last minute the United States stunned the allies when some agencies in Washington dissented. Weinberger was called and

without waiting to consult anyone, he simply said 'sign on,' and a crisis never happened."

Many European officials noted that Mr. Weinberger had been reassuring because his attention to NATO affairs and frequent trips to Europe had offset statements by other U.S. officials that the Reagan administration was losing interest in Europe and turning toward Asia.

Mr. Weinberger conspicuously stood by Britain in the Falklands Islands conflict with Argentina when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick were adopting a more evenhanded position. This was noted by European officials, Mr. Luns reported.

Despite his good relations in Europe, some Europeans express reservations. A West German official, calling Mr. Weinberger "a gifted amateur," wondered aloud about his ability to manage a top diplomatic job.

"What he seems unable to do is to think himself into the shoes of an opponent," said a senior British official, referring to the Russians.

In Asia, Mr. Weinberger was assigned last year to make the top-level advance trip to China to set up Mr. Reagan's visit. On this trip, Mr. Weinberger also made a sudden detour after the terrorist attack on South Korean government officials during an official visit to Burma.

"He went back to steady them, to make sure they did not do anything crazy" toward North Korea according to a U.S. official.

Middle East policy brought tensions between Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz to a head, particularly over the use of U.S. troops in Lebanon. Mr. Shultz reportedly argued bitterly with Mr. Weinberger, accusing the Pentagon of foot dragging in projecting U.S. military force in Lebanon.

Mr. Weinberger defended his reluctance by saying that the forces needed clear and attainable political objectives, which he asserted were lacking in Lebanon. In the end, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops seemed to vindicate his initial position, Washington sources said.

■ Discussion With Hussein

Mr. Weinberger ended his Mideast tour with a brief visit Wednesday to Jordan during which he and King Hussein discussed peace prospects in the region. Reuters reported from Amman.

Quoting a court spokesman, Jordanian state television said that during the meeting Hussein stressed the importance of holding an international conference on peace in the region.

Hussein also explained reaffirmed Jordan's desire to diversify its arms suppliers, according to the report.

WORLD BRIEFS

IRA Says It Will Renew Bomb Attacks

DUBLIN (AP) — The outlawed Irish Republican Army was quoted Thursday as pledging to renew its attacks on the British government after its unsuccessful assassination attempt last week at the annual Conservative Party conference in Brighton.

"There will always be attacks in Britain against those responsible for the oppression of our people," an IRA source was quoted as saying in the Republican News, which reflects the views of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political arm.

"We will pick the time and the place carefully but we are hardly going to give notice," the unidentified source was quoted as saying. The source added that last Friday's bombing, which killed four persons and injured 32, exposed the vulnerability of Britain's security network.

Chinese-Soviet Talks Open in Beijing

BELING (Reuters) — Chinese and Soviet negotiators opened talks Thursday on normalizing ties.

The negotiations are taking place after a meeting at the United Nations in New York last month between Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, and Wu Xueqian, the Chinese foreign minister, who said that they both wanted to improve relations.

Both sides refused to discuss Thursday's opening session, but Chinese leaders have already said they expect no breakthroughs. "We are not going to comment on the talks," an official at the Soviet Embassy said.

"We cannot say anything."

UN Rejects Iran Bid to Unseat Israel

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The General Assembly has rejected an attempt by Iran to challenge Israel's credentials in the assembly. It was Iran's third attempt in three years to unseat Israel.

The vote on a Danish move to kill the Iranian effort was 80 to 41, with 22 abstentions. Last year, in a similar action, the vote was 79 to 43, with 19 abstentions.

Samir Shihabi, the Saudi Arabian delegate, said after the vote that some Arab countries had tried to dissuade Iran from challenging Israel because they knew there were not enough votes to win. He said they argued that the "time is not yet convenient." However, he added that "one day it will be." He said he hoped Israel did not have "the mistaken belief that it was welcome" in the assembly.

UNESCO Puts Off U.S. Report Debate

PARIS (AP) — The 51-nation Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization decided Thursday not to discuss a report by the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress until a final version of the report is formally presented by the United States.

Winding up a debate, Georges-Henri Dumont of Belgium said it was pointless to discuss a report that did not exist officially and a request for a special session of the board that had not been made.

Monday, Jean Gerard, the U.S. ambassador to UNESCO, called for a special session next month to examine the GAO report. But she did not submit a formal resolution seeking such a meeting. Mrs. Gerard said that a final version of the report might not be ready until early December, a month before the United States said it would withdraw from the organization unless major changes in programs, operating procedures and spending were carried out.

Inquiry Is Ordered on CIA Manual

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan on Thursday ordered the Central Intelligence Agency and its Intelligence Oversight Board to investigate the CIA's production of a manual for Nicaraguan rebels that says some Sandinist officials could be "neutralized" with the "selective use of violence."

"The administration has not advocated or condoned political assassination or any other attack on civilians, nor will we," a White House statement said. It said Mr. Reagan had asked for an investigation by the CIA inspector-general. But a CIA spokesman said Inspector-General John Stein had been responsible for the Nicaragua operation, so another official would handle the investigation.

The move followed sharp criticism of the manual from congressional committees in both House and Senate said they planned investigations. The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., called for the dismissal of the CIA director, William J. Casey.

3 in Durban Offer to Leave Consulate

LONDON (AP) — Donald Anderson, a member of the opposition British Labor Party, returning from a visit to South Africa, said Thursday three fugitives holed up in the British consulate in Durban would leave "immediately and voluntarily" if the South African government met one of three conditions.

He read a statement from the three dissidents, who said they would leave the consulate if the government lifted orders that they be detained without trial; guaranteed that those who have been detained not be banned; or guaranteed they could travel to New York to speak at the United Nations and return home.

The three, Archie Gumede, Billy Nair and Paul Davids, are leading members of the United Democratic Front, a coalition of anti-apartheid groups that organized boycotts of elections in August for new chambers of Parliament for the Asian and mixed-race minorities.

New York Told to Revoke Contract

ALBANY, New York (UPI) — A New York Supreme Court judge ordered the state Thursday to revoke a \$54.5-million construction contract with a New Jersey company once run by Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan, indicted earlier this month on fraud charges.

The Justice Harold Hughes, ruled that the state Department of Transportation must take new bids on a rail construction project in New York City. He said the department had "twisted" the meaning of the state contract bidding law to award the contract to the Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, New Jersey, last spring.

Mr. Donovan was executive vice president of Schiavone when he left in 1981 to take the cabinet post. He pleaded not guilty Oct. 2 to charges of grand larceny and falsifying business records for allegedly defrauding New York City of \$8 million in the construction of a subway tunnel before he joined the Reagan administration.

For the Record

Argentine and Chilean officials, meeting at Vatican City, Thursday initiated a Vatican-protocol protocol saying they had agreed to the text of a treaty to resolve their dispute over the Beagle Channel. (Reuters)

A fire destroyed a residence hotel in Paterson, New Jersey, early Thursday, killing at least 13 persons and injuring more than 50, authorities said. A resident was later charged with one count of arson and 13 counts of murder.

Swiss local councils have banned President Omar Bongo of Gabon from buying a luxury property in Gingins, a village near Lake Geneva, officials said Thursday. The villagers do not want Gingins to be overrun by security men and reporters, officials said. (Reuters)

South Africa released 74 supporters of the SWAPO guerrilla movement from a detention camp Thursday near Mariental in South-West Africa, or Namibia, the administrator of the territory said. In May, 54 were freed. The new releases occurred amid efforts to lay a basis for a cease-fire.

(UPI)

Chernenko Interview: U.S. Analysts Differ on Soviet Leader's Objectives

By Murray Marder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Konstantin U. Chernenko has demonstrated that the Soviet Union, for its own purposes, shares an interest with President Ronald Reagan in curbing the acrimonious cross fire between the two superpowers and in displaying an eagerness to break out of the impasse between the two nations.

U.S. specialists have widely divergent views, however, about the objectives behind Mr. Chernenko's interview Tuesday with The Washington Post.

Many U.S. analysts see it primarily as a tactic to exploit the U.S. political scene before the foreign policy debate Sunday between Mr. Reagan and the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale, by focusing on concessions sought by the Kremlin to break the impasse on arms control.

From that perspective, the Soviet move confirms and extends the moderating process begun in meetings last month involving Mr. Reagan, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, but indicates no sign of a shift on substance.

To other analysts, however, the purposes were overwhelmingly centered on domestic Soviet concerns, and the U.S. election factor only peripheral.

Some specialists saw a combination of these objectives.

Mr. Chernenko, acting as "chairman of the board" of the Soviet Politburo, was demonstrating that "the Soviet bear is not hibernating," contrary to the Reagan administration's contention that the Soviet Union has been incapacitated.

(Continued from Page 1) high-level contacts in the Iranian government. Mr. Hamzir was paid \$50,000 as part of the operation supporting the 1983 bombing at marine headquarters in Beirut in October last year that killed 241 servicemen, according to intelligence reports.

Mr. Hamzir is closely associated with Hussein Musawi, a leader of one faction of Shiite militants in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Mr. Musawi's cousin, Abu Haydar Musawi, was involved in obtaining the pickup truck used in the marine bombing, according to intelligence reports. He heads his cousin's group, called Hussein's Suicide Commandos, the reports said.

Intelligence has also established the identity of the driver of the van that carried the explosives in the most recent bombing. The driver apparently had two or three aliases, but officials said he has been traced to the militant Shiite movement called Hezbollah, or Party of God, which previously has been identified as the group responsible for the attack.

Chernenko Gave U.S. A 'Lie-Detector Test'

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A senior Soviet diplomat said Thursday that President Konstantin U. Chernenko's proposals for improving U.S.-Soviet relations were like a "lie-detector test" for the U.S. government.

At that time, Mr. Chernenko emphasized the four prime issues that were repeated in the carefully formulated written responses given by The Post on Tuesday. All require movement by the United States.

They are: agreement on preventing militarization of outer space, accepting a mutual freeze on nuclear

weapons, U.S. ratification of the 1974 and 1976 test-ban treaties and a U.S. pledge against first use of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chernenko's message in September was coupled with caustic criticism of the United States for attempting to force "great-power ambitions" on the world "with the help of raw military force."

Tuesday's interview, however, included no similar denunciations but instead put unusual emphasis on opportunities that could open up if the United States moved on any of the four principal issues.

Soviet sources portray that as an open-ended inducement to the United States to display even minimal evidence of readiness to break the deadlock on nuclear arms control and outer-space negotiations. From the U.S. standpoint, however, the movement sought appears totally one-sided.

A U.S. official said that while the Soviet position was that "it is possible" to move forward if there was an agreement "at least on one of the essential questions," the Soviet formula told the Post on Tuesday.

Other U.S. analysts suggested that it was unrealistic to expect the Soviet Union to go further at this stage.

In either case, however, under these circumstances, U.S. thinking is dominated by a skeptical outlook on Soviet intentions, namely, that the Soviet position reflected by Mr. Chernenko is welcome as a change in tone but not in substance.

Robert C. McFarlane, President Reagan's national security adviser, saw the "more positive tone" as "a basis for hope," which compared with some interpretations inside the administration, was a characterization of guarded optimism.

If the Soviet Union expected a more forthcoming response from the administration, that is another measure of the gulf between the two nations about what each should deliver to surmount the great barriers between them.

Budget Bid

By Pentagon

Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A senior Soviet diplomat said Thursday that President Konstantin U. Chernenko's proposals for improving U.S.-Soviet relations were like a "lie-detector test" for the U.S. government.

At that time, Mr. Chernenko emphasized the four prime issues that were repeated in the carefully formulated written responses given by The Post on Tuesday. All require movement by the United States.

They are: agreement on preventing militarization of outer space, accepting a mutual freeze on nuclear

weapons, U.S. ratification of the 1974 and 1976 test-ban treaties and a U.S. pledge against first use of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chernenko's message in September was coupled with caustic criticism of the United States for attempting to force "great-power ambitions" on the world "with the help of raw military force."

Tuesday's interview, however, included no similar denunciations but instead put unusual emphasis on opportunities that could open up if the United States moved on any of the four principal issues.

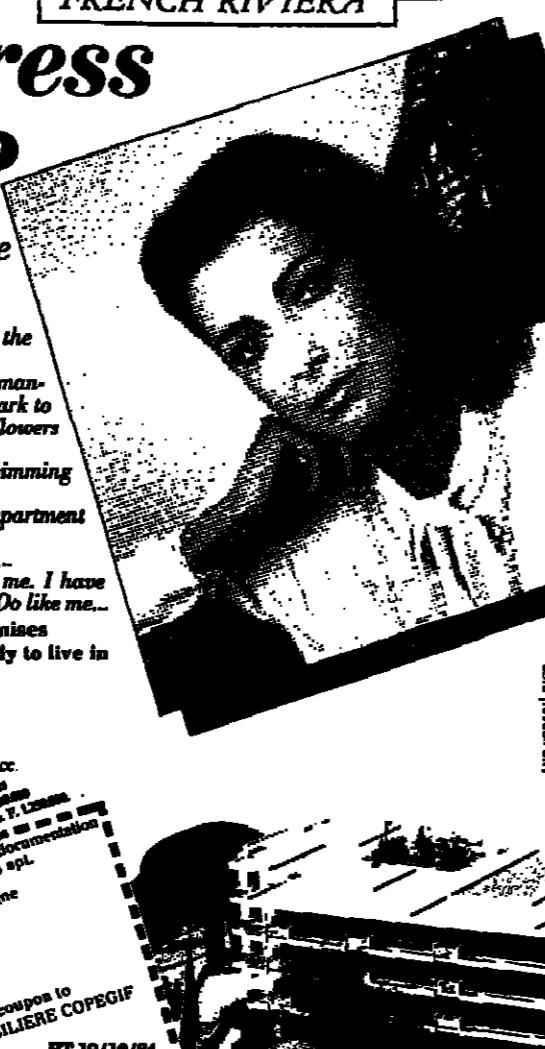
Soviet sources portray that as an open-ended inducement to the United States to display even minimal evidence of readiness to break the deadlock on nuclear arms control and outer

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President François Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle, right, greeted designer Per Spook of Norway during a fashion reception at the Elysée Palace in Paris Wednesday night. Also present was Pierre Berger, center, president of the Association of French Fashion Houses.

**French Fashions at the Elysée Palace
Gray Flannel, Yellow Hair Mix at Mitterrand Reception****By Hélène Dorsey***International Herald Tribune***PARIS — French fashion took an institutional step forward Wednesday evening, when President François Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle, entertained a cross section of about 450 fashion personalities, including designers, industrialists, models, actresses and painters.****The reception, held in the Elysée Palace, was a first for many of them, including Catherine Deneuve, who came with Yves Saint Laurent. Another actress, Isabelle Huppert, her hair dyed a startling canary-yellow, accompanied Thérèse Minger, wearing an example of Princess Stéphanie of Monaco****Princess Stéphanie of Monaco by Dior's Mireille Bohm, who is her boss. Anouk Aimée, actress and favorite model of Emanuel Ungaro, was there but the designer was not. And Isabelle de Preval, a top model, came wearing Chanel, but without Karl Lagerfeld, who designed that collection.****They were addressed by a friendly and welcoming president, whose move was undoubtedly to emphasize "the marriage of art and industry." Also attending were Jack Lang, minister of culture, Edith Cresson, minister of trade, and Mrs. Mitterrand, who wore a pale blue suit and the doorway of French designer, Madame Grès.****Two years ago, Mr. Lang hosted a similar reception at the Louvre. Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged the contributions made by the fashion industry to the French econo-****my. Some 230,000 people are employed in the industry, which records exports of 11 billion francs (\$1.2 billion) a year.****The president explained that his reception rooms were not used to hosting fashion designers and he did not seem to mind that some of them were dressed a bit loosely, bordering on the sloppy. Marthe Gibaud was wearing socks and sneakers, while Angelo Tardelli had an jeans under his blazer. Claude Montana came in his usual blouson and no tie.****The most outrageously dressed was Francis Menache, an assistant of fashion's enfant terrible, Jean-Paul Gaultier, who came as "Thomme fatal," wearing a full-length skirt in front, which turned into pants in the back.****This nonchalance was all the more amusing in that members of the Socialist government, who dressed casually when they first came into power, reportedly were told to pull up their socks and now are looking more conservative.****Mr. Mitterrand walked up to Mr. Saint Laurent and asked him: "Look at me. Don't you notice anything? No? Well, it's too bad, because I'm dressed by you from head to toe." But then, as Mr. Saint Laurent noted, nothing looks more like a gray flannel suit than another gray flannel suit.****The Elysée event coincided with the showing of spring and summer collections in Paris. The shows began Thursday with Japanese collections, which failed to get the same attention they received two years ago, when they were totally new in Paris.****The most noticeable trend so far, at both Comme des Garçons and Hiroko Koshino, is that the Japanese are trying to work themselves out of a palette dominated by black, navy and gray. The clothes are more an attitude, a way of being, rather than a way of looking. They are still big and loose, if not baggy.****The fundamental denial of beauty as Westerners know it still remains. The deliberate weirdness of the no-hairdo hairdos and no-makeup makeup is still around. The odd accessories, including straw bird's nests hats and coils of black rubber necklaces, are also very evident. A sense of humor is still lacking.****But there are signs of a change. The Japanese are beginning to inject some color, beige and white mostly, into their clothes. And they are starting to show the shape of the body. Not much, just a little. Their models also no longer look like neuter people from another planet, even if they are not quite femmes fatales yet.****20% of Police
In Japan on
Candy Case****Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**
TOKYO — More than 44,000 policemen, about one out of every five, were trying to crack the poison-candy case Thursday, a day after the deadline set by extortionists for planting more cyanide-laced sweets on supermarket shelves.**Detectors of the National Police Agency sifted through 1,101 tips on the identity of the extortionists but have not found a solid clue, a police spokesman said.****The search took place as police said 270 grams of cyanide, enough to kill 900 people, were stolen from a suburban Tokyo factory.****On Oct. 7, a group calling itself "The Man With 21 Faces" placed at least 15 candy boxes containing lethal doses of sodium cyanide on supermarket racks. All were found with warnings that the candy was poisoned, and no one was hurt.****The extortionists have demanded a ransom of 100 million yen (\$404,000) from the Morinaga & Co., a confectionery company. The company has refused to pay, and its sales have fallen by 30 percent in the past two weeks. The gang threatened to plant more poisoned candy, this time without a warning label, unless Morinaga paid the ransom by Oct. 17.****Police searched around hundreds of supermarkets in western and central Japan hoping to catch the extortionists.****Police said that most of the tips had come from people claiming to recognize the voice of a gang member that was broadcast from a recording made when he telephoned a threat.****Other people thought they recognized a shadowy figure caught by a video camera near a shelf on which poisoned chocolates had been left. Police initially believed the figure was an innocent shopper and appealed for him to come forward, but he is now thought to be one of the gang. Posters with his picture have been distributed to Japanese supermarkets.****Many mothers have forbidden their children to spend their pocket money on Morinaga products. The company has shown its defiance of the gang's demands by selling factory-fresh chocolates outside its Tokyo headquarters.****(Reuters, UPI, AP)****The most beautiful apartments
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Murders Shake Up Rich Arabs in Their New Spanish Paradise

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MARBELLA, Spain — It was 9:30 on a balmy evening and the outside tables of the Cafe Sport here were filled when a young man in blue jeans calmly walked up and shot dead a Saudi engineer.

The vacationing Saudi, Nasser Abdul, 32, who was murdered Sept. 14, was the second Arab to be killed in 40 days in this Mediterranean resort on Spain's Costa del

Sol, until recently a place known for its discretion as hideout for European aristocracy.

The slayings, for which the Arab extremist group, Islamic Jihad, took responsibility, violently underline how in the past seven years this resort of high-rises and whitewashed cottages along narrow Andalusian streets has quietly become a haven for Arabs.

Led by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who has built a palace modeled

on the White House, much of the Saudi royal family, as well as sheikhs, government officials and business leaders from throughout the Middle East, have built more than 400 vacation mansions and retreats in the surrounding hills.

The two slayings, however, combined with the September shooting of a Libyan diplomat in Madrid and the kidnapping of the Spanish ambassador in Beirut on Oct. 10, have left many of the Arabs here feeling uneasy.

"It's one more incident in the life of my country," said Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the owner of a mansion here, after the Abdul shooting.

Members of the Arab elite have been moving to Marbella because they say they feel conspicuous, unsafe and unwelcome in London and Paris, their former favorite vacation haunts.

In the Spanish south, which until five centuries ago had been under Moorish domination for more than 700 years, the Arabs say they feel greater cultural affinity and social comfort — not to mention the privacy for parties and other pleasures denied them by their religion at home.

Arab princes can be seen flying by helicopter between their private

mansions, the Saudi financier, apparently on purpose, ignored the newspaper owner and two friends who were in the back seat.

Islamic Jihad is a shadowy group of Arab militants opposed not only to the great wealth but also to the moderate policies represented by much of this Arab elite. The group, thought by Western intelligence agencies to be linked to Iran, has also taken responsibility for the suicide bombings of U.S. installations in Lebanon.

Beyond Islamic Jihad, however, all else related to the Marbella killings is a mystery. Mr. Abdul was a middle-class tourist, which raised questions with the Spanish police as to whether the assassins made a mistake were trying to make a statement or were sending a message to wealthier Arab vacationers to pay in a rumored extortion campaign.

The first murder of an Arab in Marbella was even more puzzling. The assassin first fired shots into the air, drawing the attention of passers-by on the promenade on a Sunday evening. He then walked up to the parked limousine of Khaled al-Marzooq, the millionaire owner of the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anba, stuck his gun into the front window and fired several times,

"We were scared at first," said Maher Zekri, an Egyptian business consultant, of the Marbella killings. "But these attacks happen all over the world. We feel more secure here than anywhere else."

Mussolini Kept U.K. Fascism Alive With Secret Funds, Reports Said

Reuters

LONDON — Mussolini financed Britain's Fascist movement in the 1930s to the extent that it would probably have faded away without him, according to intelligence reports declassified Thursday.

The reports by the MI-5 counterintelligence agency said Italian money laundered into a secret London bank account surpassed £50,000 (then about \$350,000) in 1935.

At that time, the Blackshirt movement led by Sir Oswald Mosley was claiming 300,000 members.

"The movement has failed almost everywhere," said an MI-5 report. "Where it seemed to have roots in this country, these roots now appear very much frailer and to have been kept alive only by artificial means."

It said Fascism was "for all practical purposes dependent on foreign funds." Without such funds, it said, Fascism "would probably cease to exist."

Boeing 747s and their compounds, and between their compounds and their yachts. Shawed Arab prances drive Rolls-Royces through the town and sometimes stop from inside their limousines, sending aides into the branches of chic European jewelry and clothing stores to bring out samples.

The resident European aristocracy here includes many with titles who are nearly penniless. But there are also branches of the German von Bismarcks and French Rothschilds. But almost all the Europeans say they remain astonished by the incredible wealth and spending by Arabs who come here, like Ad-



The New York Times
A white marble mosque in Marbella is the first to be built in Spain since the expulsion of the Moors in the 15th century.

As Questioning of Agca Continued, A Series of Contradictions Emerged

(Continued from Page 1)

met Mrs. Antonov and, at the time of the assassination attempt, he had not even been aware that Mr. Antonov (whom he said he knew by the code name "Baramic") was an employee of the Bulgarian state air line Balkanair.

The prosecutor has accepted as "amazing but in fact probable" Mr. Agca's explanation that he had learned the details of the Antonovs' apartment from newspaper and television reports to which he had access while in prison. A subsequent investigation also showed that Mr. Agca had been allowed to consult a telephone directory by a court-appointed Turkish interpreter. Telephone numbers which had provided for his Bulgarian accomplices were all available from this directory.

In July 1983, Judge Ilario Martelli flew to Sofia. As the Italian magistrate in charge of the papal investigation, he had already questioned Mr. Antonov, who was under arrest in Italy. Now he wanted to cross-examine the other Bulgarian suspects in addition to Bekir Celent, the Turkish businessman accused by Mr. Agca of financing the conspiracy on behalf of the Bulgarian secret service.

Mr. Martelli was accompanied to Sofia by the prosecutor, Mr. Albano.

Italian investigators have since explained that the main purpose of this interrogation was to check the descriptions provided by Mr. Agca of his alleged co-conspirators: his recollection that Mr. Avazov had peculiar teeth, that Mr. Celent walked with a limp and had trouble digesting his food, that Major Zhecho Vasilev was interested in electronics and so on.

"They examined me as if I were a horse: height, weight, complaints, diseases, disorders in the teeth," recalled Mr. Avazov, 40, the embassy's former administrative officer.

The exercise was apparently undertaken because of a statement by Mr. Agca that Major Vasilev is taller than Mr. Avazov. In fact, he is visibly about a head shorter than Mr. Avazov.

Other details provided by Mr. Agca about Mr. Avazov included his presence in Sofia in the summer of 1980, his possession of a pocket calculator, a description of his apartment in Rome, his use of a Fiat 124 car, his knowledge of Italian and English, and a visit by relatives to his Rome apartment in May 1981.

Mr. Agca's description of Major Vasilev included the fact that he was in Rome between November 1980 and May 1981, that he was arrested by Italian police in November 1982.

Attending the meeting, if Mr. Agca was to be believed, were no fewer than nine people: Mr. Agca, the three principal Bulgarian suspects, four other Turks and Mr. Antonov's 10-year-old daughter, Anna, was also said to be there, serving tea.

Defense lawyers representing Mr. Antonov seized on Mr. Agca's description of this meeting, which was leaked to the Italian press soon after Mr. Antonov's arrest, to try to prove the innocence of their client.

Photocopies of a Yugoslav hotel bill and register were produced in an attempt to demonstrate that Mrs. Antonov had left Italy two days earlier to drive back to Bulgaria via Yugoslavia. Their daughter was said to have been at school in Sofia all along.

The defense arguments did not impress the Italian judiciary enough to secure Mr. Antonov's release, and the legal value of the documents provided by the Bulgarians to support Mrs. Antonov's alibi for May 10 is still contested by the prosecution. What is significant, however, is how Mr. Agca reacted following the spate of newspaper reports questioning his version of the facts.

On June 28, 1983, he asked to see the magistrates again. He now announced that, contrary to what he had said previously, he had never been inside the Antonovs' apartment. The May 10 planning session had not taken place. He had never

"probably" the military attaché of the embassy, that he possessed an electronic watch, that he drove a Fiat 128 car, and that he spoke Russian, Italian and English.

With the exception of vehement denial that they know English, which is the language in which they allegedly communicated with Mr. Agca, neither Mr. Avazov nor Major Vasilev contested these details.

The major has, however, argued with another detail that has been cited as evidence that Mr. Agca must have known him personally: the fact that the pope's would-be assassin was able to remember a small mole on his left cheek. In his report, the prosecutor, Mr. Albano, was later to write that "only someone who had actually seen [Major Vasilev's] face from close up" would remember such a detail, which is "not even visible in photographs."

Back in Italy, at the end of September 1983, Mr. Agca made his second significant retraction of evidence. This time it concerned details of a plot to assassinate Lech Walesa, the leader of the Polish Solidarity trade union, who had visited Rome in January 1981.

In December 1982, Mr. Agca had provided precise descriptions of the hotel in which the Solidarity leader had stayed, the hall where he held a press conference, as well as details of his itinerary in Rome. He described a reconnaissance mission to Mr. Walesa's hotel in the company of the Bulgarian agents and the preparation of weapons and explosives.

In the revised version of his testimony, as reported by Mr. Albano, Mr. Agca said that the reconnaissance missions had never taken place. He denied ever knowing one of the Bulgarian diplomats allegedly involved in the conspiracy to kill Mr. Walesa, Ivan Donchev. The plot against the Solidarity leader, Mr. Agca now said, had never been more than just a vague project.

Pressed to explain how he knew so much about Mr. Walesa's hotel if in fact he had never been there, Mr. Agca claimed that he learned the details from magistrates who had interrogated him in connection with a parallel investigation into an alleged Bulgarian spy ring in Italy.

On this occasion, Mr. Albano rejected Mr. Agca's explanations as "unconvincing and in contrast with objective evidence." The magistrates investigating the reports of a spy ring, Mr. Albano contended, did not themselves know the details

about Mr. Walesa's hotel at the time they interrogated Mr. Agca.

As a result of his retraction of evidence about the Walesa plot, Mr. Agca was formally told that he would be investigated for "libeling" Mr. Antonov and the other Bulgarians. The prosecutor has since requested that these charges be dropped on the grounds that it cannot be proved that his original story was false.

Before winding up his investigation into the plot to murder the pope, Judge Martelli decided to take Mr. Agca back to the scene of the crime: St. Peter's Square. Surrounded by members of the Italian anti-terrorist squad, Mr. Agca gave the investigators a detailed account of his actions on the afternoon of May 13, 1981, the day he shot the pope.

He pointed out the spot on the broad Via dei Conciliatori leading up to the Vatican, near the Canadian Embassy, to the Holy See, where Mr. Antonov allegedly parked the getaway car, a blue Alfa 2000. He described how he and the Bulgarians had conducted a final scouting of the square where the pope was to appear, paying particular attention to the crowd-control barriers. He even showed investigators a shop where he said he had stopped to buy a roll of film.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

If the Dollar Falls . . .

Conceivably, the dollar won't fall; more likely, it will. So what happens then? The hope would be that America's huge foreign trade deficit would shrink, pressure for protection would weaken, debtor countries would find their burdens reduced and oil would get cheaper the world over. But the way from here to there might not be smooth.

American producers have recently lost a third of their competitive edge, which helps to explain why the adverse gap between exports and imports is as much as 3 percent of GNP. To finance this gap, the world's strongest economy is running into heavy foreign debt that will burden the future. It is undesirable for this to continue — and perhaps unlikely, since foreigners will not want to pile up dollars indefinitely. If market sentiment changes, the dollar will fall.

Devaluation might be achieved smoothly if the budget deficit were reduced. Interest rates would fall because the government was borrowing less, and the inflow of foreign funds forcing the dollar up would tail off. But the path may be bumpier than this.

If the dollar falls, U.S. inflation will revive a bit because the prices of imported goods will rise. So the fall in the nominal value of the dollar will not confer an equivalent benefit to the competitive position of American producers because their costs will rise.

Another problem: America's allies complain about the strength of the dollar, but they could change their tune when it sinks and their producers start losing their competitive edge. Some governments might seek to follow the dollar down; or they might protect their industries against U.S. goods.

A third problem is that the beneficial

effects of devaluation on trade are slow. At the start, exports earn less foreign currency than before, and it takes time before exporters can step up the physical volume of their sales to offset this. Imports cost more, and it takes time before home producers can replace them. So the initial effect of a devaluation is to increase the trade deficit. It may be years before devaluation is seen to pay off.

In this period there is a risk that the markets will lose confidence, devaluation will overshoot and inflation will be boosted further.

To succeed, an exchange rate change has to be buttressed by significant changes in economic policy at home and abroad. The United States, for example, would need to ensure that domestic demand was reined in sufficiently to free the productive resources needed for the export drive. For the foreign account to return to balance, some 3 percent of production would have to be switched from home consumption to exports. Even over several years, this would be challenging.

Meanwhile, other countries would have to ensure that their demand was strong enough to absorb more American goods. This could require little modification of their present policies. It boils down to saying that demand in Europe, for example, should be rising faster than demand in America. At present, exactly the opposite is the case.

A better constellation of exchange rates is surely desirable, but achieving it will take determined action — and strong nerves in the interval before it works. The action, as far as America is concerned, would best be a significant correction of the budget deficit — which is roughly where we came in.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

LONDON — In New York the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, has repeated to Yitzhak Shamir of Israel the proposal for an international Middle East peace conference "to be attended by the Middle East parties to the conflict including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council." The proposal has been welcomed by Jordan but rejected by the United States and Israel.

The attitude of the United Kingdom on this proposal has been set out as follows in a letter to the secretary-general of the United Nations:

The British government continues to believe that the parties concerned must continuously demonstrate their practical commitment to a peaceful solution. We stand ready to do what we can to support any constructive moves that will prepare the way for genuine negotiations. At the right time an international conference could clearly make a major contribution to a negotiated

The danger of a violent conflict over disputed territory involving all Arab and Moslem states and the superpowers comes much nearer.

solution, and the Security Council may also need to be involved, for example, in the provision of guarantees for a peace settlement. It must however be for the principal interested parties themselves to agree the timing and basis of a conference. Unfortunately the gap between them still remains wide not only on modalities but also on fundamental points of principle.

In our view, therefore, it is necessary to narrow the gap and establish further common ground between the parties before a conference is likely to be productive. For all these reasons, the British government does not favor the convening of an international conference at present. But we nonetheless attach the highest importance to the irrelevance of the United Nations in promoting peace in the Middle East.

My own strong opinion is that the British statement is just not good enough. To wait in the hope that the parties will one day "agree the timing and basis of a conference" and to stipulate that "further common ground between the parties" must be established "before a conference is likely to be productive" is surely a negative and hopeless policy.

The parties are not looking for common ground. Far from it. They are concentrating on fiercely disputed territory. The conflict over territory daily becomes deeper and more bitter — especially on the central issue of the future of the Palestinian territory of the West Bank and Gaza, and particularly on the question of the future of the holy sites of Islam in East Jerusalem where no Moslem would be prepared to give way to Israeli annexation.

Far from agreement on common ground, the danger of a violent and much wider conflict over disputed territory involving all Arab and Moslem states and even the superpowers comes much nearer.

To hope or to imagine that a peace

settlement could be achieved by the present leadership in Israel (with a belief by the Likud) in direct negotiation with Palestinian and other Arab neighbors is a deceitful delusion. It could lead only to further delay, deadlock and disaster.

It is of the utmost importance to recognize that the peace in the Middle East from which all concerned can so greatly benefit can come only by a new international initiative.

At one time it was thought that the United States might find an answer, but in the overall confrontation the U.S. government has admitted its failure, if not its errors. At any rate no one now believes that the United States alone can save the situation. America, it is true, still has a vital role to play, but not alone.

The time has come for much wider international action. Where and when and how? Surely the initiative should be undertaken in the United Nations Security Council.

An international conference as now proposed by the Soviet Union has obvious disadvantages. Who should preside? Who would participate? How could initial disputes be settled and any decisions enforced? Nations come to conferences with minds made up and usually go home with original positions maintained.

In the Security Council the superpowers have equal say and Israel, Jordan and other neighboring states, as well as the Palestinians, can all be heard. Unanimity was achieved on the Middle East in 1967 and could be again. But an international lead, an independent initiative, is essential.

What a dreadful mistake it will be if we now allow the drift to continue in shameful inaction.

It is important to remember that it is now widely accepted and agreed that peace can be won in the Middle East only if three aims are achieved: independence for the Lebanese, freedom for the Palestinians and security for the Israelis. The three aims are dependent on each other.

There can be no Middle East peace if Israel continues to occupy and infiltrate and dominate parts of Lebanon. Nor can there be peace if the Palestinians are denied a homeland of their own where they can make their own decisions on their own future. Nor can there be peace unless Israel can "live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats and acts of force" (to quote the words of the unanimous Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967).

These aims are increasingly obvious and accepted, yet there has been little or no thought given to the all-important question of how a peace settlement with the three stated purposes can be worked out and how international agreement can be negotiated and put into effect.

It is essential to make further use of the Security Council, which has the membership, the methods and the experience ready for the task.

It would, however, be quite wrong to expect any sudden advance or quick result. It would be best, I suggest, if the Council would now initiate new discussions, and then allow ample time for detailed and persistent negotiation over a pe-

riod of some months. It would be best if the aim were to reach a consensus by the end of this year or early 1985.

And this time it would be well to have it clearly understood from the start that the Security Council is determined to see its conclusions given effect. In 1967 it was left to Gunnar Jarring, the UN special envoy to the Middle East, to try to get agreement for action on the Security Council's unanimous conclusions. When his proposals were at once flatly rejected by Israel, the Council failed to act again. This time all the members of the Council, including specially the

United States and the Soviet Union, would have to make it plain that they would allow no going back.

Is this expecting too much? It is certainly expecting a lot. But the Security Council is now prepared to make urgent use of the methods and procedures of the United Nations, the organization which they created to keep peace in the world.

If any member of the Security Council now seeks to prevent or delay decisive action by the Council, it will deserve the condemnation of Arabs and Israelis and everyone else.

International Herald Tribune.

By Hugh Caradon

Lord Caradon was minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs and British representative at the United Nations from 1964 to 1970.

international initiative in the Security Council, an initiative most carefully prepared and most strongly pursued, can save the Middle East and the world from disastrous conflict on a scale not previously imagined.

This is the challenge to all the world. It cannot be ignored or evaded. It is a disgrace that it has been left so late. But there is still time if the principal powers are now prepared to make urgent use of the methods and procedures of the United Nations, the organization which they created to keep peace in the world.

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International Herald Tribune.

Greeks at the Magic Door of Change

By Andriana Ierodiaconou

"There's no sort of use in knocking," said the Footman, "and that for two reasons. First, because I'm on the same side of the door as you are. Secondly, because they're making such a noise inside, no one could possibly hear you."

— From Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland"

ATHENS — After three years of Socialist rule, a many Greeks of the liberal left and center feel that they are in Alice's predicament.

When they voted for Andreas Papandreou's "Pan-hellenic Socialist Movement" (PASOK) on Oct. 18, 1981, they believed it was the key that would open the magic door of *allaghi* (change) — the Socialist slogan that captured the imagination of the electorate. Today they feel the door is still shut.

And, as the Footman said, it is no use knocking. First, because the left, which promised change, is in power. Everybody is on the same side of the door. "For decades, under the right, we blamed them for what was wrong and thought, 'One day we'll be in power and then things will be better,'" a disillusioned leftist has said. "Well, now we are, and things mostly aren't better. But there's no return."

Secondly, because, with all the sound and fury of power, no one inside is likely to hear. "People have the impression that the things they tell you and the letters they write you reach neither your ears nor your eyes," a columnist wrote recently, addressing Mr. Papandreou in the leftwing daily *Eleftherotypia*. "It may be because you don't take the trouble to reply."

This disillusion does not really have to do with foreign or economic policy. It concerns something less

tangible, and more fundamental: the ethos of government under the Socialists compared to the right.

For many Greeks who supported PASOK in 1981, *allaghi* was as much a promise of a higher standard of liberal behavior in the exercise of power as a pledge to set the country's international affairs or its finances in order. Many of these people now feel that the Socialists have failed to live up to that promise.

They say they regard as a failure the fact that public life is still colored by a "sheep and goats" mentality. whereby people are classified as friends or enemies and treated as such, depending on their political convictions; that state television remains a highly controlled instrument of propaganda; that dissent in party or government ranks is met with cries of "conspiracy" and punished with expulsion; that, having for years accused the right of lack of transparency, the Socialists in power have frequently proved just as anxious to obscure controversial aspects of government policy.

The list varies a little this way or that, depending on whom one is talking to, but the gist is always the same.

Mr. Papandreou ought to be concerned about this disaffection. And not so much because it might cost him the 1985 general election. The prevailing view among political analysts at present is that the Socialists will win a second term — if only because, however disillusioned liberal Greeks may be, they remain as anxious as in 1981 to keep the right out of power, and there is no viable alternative to PASOK on the left.

The prime minister ought to be concerned because those Greeks represent the Socialists' democratic conscience. And that conscience is today deeply troubled.

International Herald Tribune.

Terrorists Have Been Killing All Along; They Sometimes Pass, Sometimes Stay

By William Pfaff

PARIS — For the Irish Republican Army, the Palestine Liberation Organization, extremist Moslem groups and their sponsors in the Eastern Mediterranean and their sponsors in Iran and Libya, underground Basque autonomists in Spain, other nationalist, irredentist or extremist religious groups that make headlines — for all these, terrorism is their way to wage war.

By their own logic they are reasonable. Their bombings and murders are cruel, indifferent to the innocent, expedient. That is usually the case in war. The man who commanded Britain's bombing of Germany in World War II was once stopped for reckless driving and told by a policeman that he might kill someone. Sir Arthur Harris replied, "I kill thousands of people every night."

The IRA, bombing the Grand Hotel in Brighton, wished to kill the British cabinet. That is the explanation.

There is an Algerian state today because of a long and grueling underground war against the French, who since 1848 had held Algeria to be an integral part of France. There are an Indonesian republic and an autonomous Vietnam because Indonesians and Vietnamese turned on the Dutch and French who ruled them initially and the United States chiefly responsible.

They would willingly bomb Washington, sink U.S. ships or invade the United States out of the Middle East, or worse, if they can. They can't. They do what they can.

The IRA cannot topple the British government or force British troops out of Ulster. It might, however, be successful in killing the prime minister. It certainly can continue to commit atrocities on a scale that makes the costs of British policy very high.

IRA members might eventually do



of the innocent make it impossible for them to deal other than in absolutes of victory or death. But when they do not win, they eventually pass.

There is nothing new about terrorism. In the 11th century the Moslem sect of Assassins practiced suicidal murders against their enemies in what is now Iran. World War I started with a terrorist act by a Serbian nationalist.

The American Civil War had ended with one by an irreconcilable Confederate. Such passions and the movements they inspire last for a time, sometimes for a long time, but eventually they fade. Against them time has to be relied upon, and fortitude in one's own values.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Buckley and Consensus

In "Is Reagan Ducking the Issues?" (Oct. 2), William F. Buckley Jr. writes: "Before the Supreme Court discovered a separation between church and state that had escaped the notice of the men who wrote the Constitution, students were allowed to pray together. Before the Supreme Court discovered that the right to privacy gave mothers the right to terminate young life, this was forbidden. This argument is absurd."

Using Buckley's logic, we might say: Before the Supreme Court of the United States enforced the racial equality inherent in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, blacks were shackled to trees and burned. Before the judicial system legalized birth control, women had to hide from

their husbands for fear of another mouth to feed. Before the Supreme Court supported anti-trust suits, poor families starved to death while robber barons bought solid gold sinks.

Indeed, before human beings realized their ability to empower a moral consensus through law, might made right. The key is consensus — respect for each individual (the right to abortion) without favoring any particular collective (prayer in schools).

JOHN DUNNE
Brest, France

Expatriate Ex-Patriot?

An expatriate is *ex-patriot* — outside his or her country. Henry Pleasant, in his review (Sept. 28) of "Arthur Sullivan: A Victorian Musician" by Arthur Jacobs, calls Fanny Ron-

alds a "wealthy, ex-patriot Bostonian." The lady would doubtless resent this accusation of disloyalty. And Mr. Pleasant makes no reference to Sullivan's major and lasting contribution to Anglican church music. What would Easter be in the American Episcopal Church without "Welcome Happy Morning"?

ROBERT BETTS
Athens

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Other Opinion

Armed Tension, Tense Arming

One school (see the current *Economist*) believes that tension leads to arms production. We think cause and effect are the other way round. The main cause of tension is not that the Russians have one failed social and economic system and we have another which is on erous. It is that each side is scared of the other's military potential and still believes that technological fix can give it supremacy. An agreement on arms limitation would be worth aiming for the reduction of tension that would allow Speed the arms negotiations, therefore, or the simple reason that armed detente is better than armed hostility.

— The *Guardian* (London).

One rather naive theory, popular in the days of "detente," was that arms control negotiations could be, as it were, the tranquilizer of east-West relations. If only America and Russia

— The *Economist* (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

909: A New San Francisco Is Born

AN FRANCISCO — When the clocks strike noon on San Francisco [on Oct. 19], the wheels of industry throughout the United States will turn to a halt for a moment as a token of national homage to the courage and enterprise of the city which, three and a half years after its destruction, is celebrating its completed construction. Over £40,000,000 has been spent in restoring San Francisco since the great catastrophe of 1906. [Oct. 19] is San Francisco day. At noon trains will pause in their journey across the Continent, steamships in mid-Pacific will stop ploughing the waves while the passengers drink the health which President W.H. Taft will propose to the new city of San Francisco. Twenty-five nations will be represented festively during the next five days.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM,

national initiative in the Security Council, an initiative most carefully worded and most strongly pursued, save the Middle East and the South African conflict on a scale not previously imagined. It is the challenge to all the world that it cannot be ignored or evaded. But there is still time if the principal powers are now prepared to use the methods and organization of the United Nations to bring peace in the world.

any member of the Security Council now seeks to prevent or deserve the condemnation of the United Nations and everyone else.

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

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Lady Antonia, At Home in the 17th Century

by Brigitte Weeks

NEW YORK — "I'd have been as dead as a doornail in the 17th century," says Lady Antonia Fraser cheerfully, reflecting on the difficult birth of her fifth child. "I had six children in 10 years. For them it would have been nothing. They all did it." Lady Antonia knows whereof she speaks. Her fifth major work of history, "The Weaker Vessel," recounts the intimate daily lives of women in 17th-century England.

Lady Antonia, 52, is not, to put it mildly, a weak vessel. In her hotel suite ("So much more luxurious than our home"), she is charming and controlled. Her impeccable manners make the impersonal surroundings welcoming. Her husband, the British playwright Harold Pinter, who is in town to read from his plays, moves quickly through the room as if in fear of attracting a stray question or two. "He's going to act every part himself," his wife explains. "Something he's always wanted to do."

And that's all about Harold. Lady Antonia is legendary for her refusal to answer questions either about her husband or about the highly publicized scandal that preceded their marriage. In 1975, Pinter left his wife, the actress Vivien Merchant, and Lady A. left her husband and the father of her six children, the politician Sir Hugh Fraser. The London tabloids had a field day, though such a furor is hard to reconcile with this small man in his dapper gray suit and horn-rimmed glasses and his stately blonde wife.

On this occasion Lady Antonia does not bend to relate the story of her husband agreeing to give a quote about her to a journalist: "She's terrific." The reporter persisted. "She's terrific in every way," allowed Harold Pinter when pressed. His wife was enchanted. "Harold's Harold," she explained. "He does whatever he likes. I thought it was quite charming."

Marriage and six children would more than fill most people's lives, but Lady Antonia Fraser began writing in the mid-1960s, with the story of Mary, Queen of Scots, who spent half her life in captivity at the whim of Elizabeth I in the late 16th century. Queen of France and Scotland, she fared ill in both love and life and was executed without a fair trial at the age of 45. Antonia Fraser's biography won the James Tait Black Prize in 1969, launching her career as a historian.

Lady Antonia produced babies faster than books. She turned to Oliver Cromwell, leader of the Puritan revolutionaries who separated Charles I from both his throne and his head. Her 1973 biography, "Cromwell, the Lord Protector," was followed in 1979 by a life of King Charles II, an exile, statesman, roué and restorer of the monarchy; both books were hailed as triumphs of biography and narrative history.

ALL this time, however, another idea was cooking, an idea that impressed on all the areas she had previously researched. "The Weaker Vessel," Lady Antonia says, is "my most ambitious book." Working on Queen Mary, Cromwell and King Charles, she kept unearthing stories about women in the wings of history, and despite initial skepticism, her publishers on both sides of the Atlantic encouraged her to go ahead.

"The Weaker Vessel" looks at many different aspects of the life of 17th-century women: marriage, birth, widowhood, divorce, prostitution, the stage, business. Each chapter is a maze of interconnected life stories of women, almost always pregnant, ending all too often in sudden death, mostly in childbirth. The book's organization is a tour de force. "It was very, very difficult," she recalls. "When I started to write, I remember saying to Harold, 'I'm writing about 51 percent of the population over 100 years, trying



Lady Antonia Fraser.

for a strong narrative flow, anecdotes and characters. I'm in despair. I may throw the whole thing in the wastepaper basket.' She persevered, writing for 15 straight months.

The book begins with the pathetic tale of 14-year-old Frances Coke, later Lady Purbeck, who was "tied to the bedpost and whipped" to force her to agree to marry 26-year-old Sir John Willoughby, a chamberlain who suffered from periodic fits of insanity of a manic nature which might lead him to smash women and "bloody himself." But her youth and his illness were no deterrent to their relatives, who could think only of her money and his title. The pair were duly married with much festivity in the presence of King James. They did not, Lady Antonia points out, live happily ever after.

She is asked for her favorites among the book's huge cast of women and children. "Depending on my mood, I say either Catherine Sedley or Mrs. Cellier." The former was a skinny, plain but witty and determined woman who became the mistress of Charles II's brother, the Duke of York: "I felt I had to include a royal mistress, and I'd done Nell Gwynn."

Fortunately, there was no lack of Stuart courtiers to choose from, and the lively Catherine bore James children, stored up a healthy fortune for herself, and evaded marriage until she was in her 40s.

Elizabeth Cellier, a midwife, fared less well. For although she was an outspoken credit to her profession — vital to the constantly pregnant women of the time — she became enmeshed in plots against the king. She was tried for high treason and thrown in the stocks.

It was not only her love of the 17th century that drew Lady Antonia to the subject of "The Weaker Vessel." "Having children of my own was a great asset. It enables me to say, I hope not presumptuously, that only someone like me could have written this book. A young man with a Ph.D., however sympathetic, couldn't understand. I think it's very important to bring home to people that if you are writing about women there is this difference, which isn't just a biological joke. I was pleased that a number of men have said to me that they never really realized what women went through in those times until they read the book."

Why, then, did several critics go out of their way to praise the book for not being a feminist tract? "I didn't want to write a tract," protests Lady Antonia, "but I think it's a profoundly feminist book myself." She laughs — "unless I've missed something."

The book has a clear thesis: that women gain ground in times of crisis, especially in times of war (as in the English Civil War), and then lose it again with the return of peace and prosperity. The position of women in England clearly declined in every area — except perhaps sexual freedom — after the Restoration of Charles II. Could that

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Mexican Wine: Waiting Its Turn in a Nation of Beer Drinkers

by Mark Kurlansky

SAN JUAN DEL RIO, Mexico — Jaime Goya picks a grayish shriveled chenin blanc grape from its vine, peels it with surgical precision, and pops it into his mouth. "It happens every year," he says, with something like a wink showing on his fine-boned Mexican face.

It is called noble rot, *pourriture noble*, and

in the Sauterne region of France and about twice a decade on the Rhine in Germany, this precious natural phenomenon produces some of the most expensive wines in the world. But in Mexico there is no market for such a wine, and neither Goya, enologist for Hidalgo Wines, nor any of the other producers in this valley use these grapes.

The Mexican wine industry is bursting with increasing quantities of high quality wines. But they are trapped in a nation of Coca-Cola and beer drinkers. The end result

will inevitably be more and more of these already very good but still unknown wines making their way to foreign markets.

The Mexican public, which consumes 120 liters of soft drinks per capita annually, averages only a half-liter of wine a person. Still, this is more than double the wine consumption of six years ago.

"We have a historic opportunity," says Pedro Pinson, one of the leading Mexican wine producers. With 43 percent of the Mexican population under the age of 15, Pinson and others believe they can turn Mexican youth into wine drinkers, as Pedro Domecq made Mexico one of the world's biggest brandy drinking nations by convincing Mexicans that it mixed well with Coca-Cola.

"The youth culture will gradually move to better wines," said Pinson. "But you have to start not with something we think is good wine but with what they think is good wine."

ALTHOUGH he makes some very good wines, especially under the Don E. Aguirre label, which he exports to France, he metaphorically slaps the hand of his excited Argentine enologist, who thinks he knows how to improve Pinson's cheaper wines.

Domecq makes a big, balanced cabernet sauvignon, a round, fleshy zinfandel and a number of other outstanding varietal wines. Even their cheapest table wines, Los Reyes red and white, are respectable wines at the Mexican price of about \$2. But the backbone of Domecq's wine sales is Padre Kino, a sweet, light, characterless wine produced by stopping fermentation early. It is a hit in Mexico.

At Hidalgo, where they make some quality wines, including a pinot noir that captures much of the character and charm of the variety's native Burgundy, their top seller is a dull slightly sweet white called Amabile.

But you can't keep a good enologist down, and in recent decades they have been

Mechanical Ghosts of Fascism Awaken Rome's Colosseum

by E.J. Dionne Jr.

ROME — "The Colosseum Reopens After Two Millenniums," the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* said in a headline the other day. Now that's news.

A visitor can see immediately something peculiar is going on. Scattered outside the 2,000-year-old structure are vintage Fiats, a railroad car and some Esso gas pumps from the 1920s — a kind of organized, appealing junkyard.

Perched up the side is an aluminum structure painted white and held together by metal tubes and nuts and bolts. It is designed to imitate a section of the outer wall of the Colosseum, much of which collapsed long ago.

Inside, in the arena where the gladiators used to fight, sits a very early model helicopter, its blades twirling in the wind. And up in the arcade are more inventions — typewriters, telephones, model boats — with some Art Deco posters, photographs and long explanations.

The organizers of this odd meeting of ancient and modern, titled "The Italian Economy Between the Two Wars," and running until Nov. 18, have had a lot of explaining to do lately. It is the first time in at least a millennium and a half that the Colosseum has been used for any sort of public exhibition, and the show has unleashed passions because it raises profound issues that Italy often has to face.

Rome, after all, with some of the world's greatest antiquities, is a museum that happens to be a city. Anywhere else, the phrase "meet you at the Forum" refers to something like a new movie theater or music palace.

And for Rome's inhabitants, this heritage poses a great many questions: What should be done with these great structures? Should they ever be used for anything? How should they be integrated with the rest of the city? How do you get people who drive or walk by there every day not to take them for granted?

Compared to the fun after the current exhibition is its subject: "Italy Between the Two Wars" essentially means Italy under Mussolini, Italy under Fascism. Few matters excite as much political or moral feeling here, and Fascism is the sort of issue that is often discreetly put aside in polite conversation. This exhibition takes up the debate in the most conspicuous place in Rome.

AND so the polemics began, even before Sept. 22, when the exhibition opened.

L'Observatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, said recently that putting such an exhibit in the Colosseum was "illogical" and "shows little good taste."

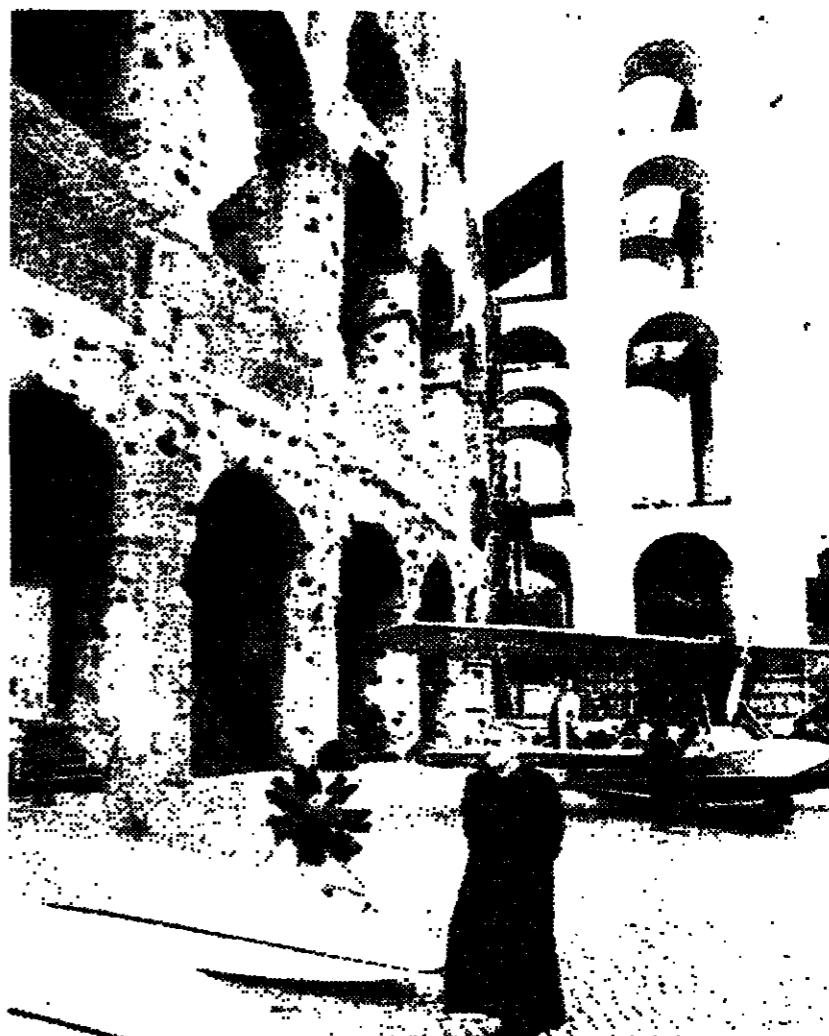
The Vatican organ worried about what damage the show might do to the Colosseum. The money spent on it, the paper added, should have been used "to protect our cultural patrimony instead of dreaming ephemeral things in summer nights."

Antonio Cederna, a commentator for *La Repubblica*, a newspaper favored by many of Italy's intellectuals, has been one of the leading voices against the use of the Colosseum for the exhibition, though his paper has opened its pages to all points of view on the question.

"I find it an improper use of the monument," Cederna said in an interview. "Monuments of antiquity should not be used for anything apart from themselves: they should be their own museums."

The people who are putting this exhibit on are claiming they are giving the Colosseum back to the citizens," he went on. "But there was no need to do that because the Colosseum is already the second most visited monument after St. Peter's."

That may be true, countered Piero Salvagni, the head of the Communist group in the Rome City Council, but most of those visitors are tourists. The exhibit got Romans to visit their own treasure, he said.



Aircraft and vehicles and an imitation Colosseum wall.

"All Romans and all Italians have been to the Colosseum only once in their lives, to have a look at the ruins and be astonished," said Francesco Zucco, the chairman of the Postgraduate Institute for the Study of Business Organization, the show's main sponsor.

"One of the reasons for the success of the exhibit," he said, "is that we're bringing people to the Colosseum for the second time."

Moreover, the organizers have given visitors access for the first time to the arena at the center of the Colosseum. Some Romans seem to be coming just for a look down into the ruins of rooms where gladiators used to fight themselves for battle.

Zucco is pleased with all the commotion, which has brought people to something they might easily have ignored.

"Teaching economics to a people is one of the most difficult things in the world," he said. "We had to find a passport, and our passport to teaching it is the Colosseum."

TALKING about the economics of Fascism was especially difficult. To make sure they were not misunderstood, the organizers erected a series of tributes to anti-Fascist resistance fighters at the first stop along the main exhibition route. "All the political parties in Italy had to approve of this in one way or another," Zucco said.

But many who liked the idea of putting the show in the Colosseum ended up criticizing the exhibition itself. The Communists, for example, generally approve of using old monuments for modern purposes. But Salvagni said he thought the show gave far too favorable a view of the Fascist era.

Conversely, despite its attack on the choice of the Colosseum, *L'Observatore Romano* thought the show itself was a public

service. While noting that "Fascism cannot possibly be absolved, still less rehabilitated," the Vatican paper said the display was honest in demonstrating that Fascism "deeply influenced Italian society and undoubtedly enjoyed mass consent, at least in the first half of the 1930s." It also showed how much economic change occurred under Mussolini, the paper said.

The display does show the Mussolini era as a period of invention and innovation. Zucco, however, denied that this meant it was in any way pro-Fascist. "We were passing from an economy of the Third World to an industrial economy," he said. "It was a period of economic progress in Italy, but it was a period of great economic progress all over Europe."

Salvagni said he suspected the argument over what to do with ancient structures would continue. "This is an old polemic," he said. "We had to find a passport, and our passport to teaching it is the Colosseum."

He would also like Rome to compete with Milan as a business capital and gain more importance in this decentralized nation, once a collection of city states.

"If other European capitals, like Paris, Vienna, London and Madrid, have a preferential relation with their countries, why shouldn't Rome?" he asked. After all, only Rome has the Colosseum."

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A Hidalgo label.



Pedro Domecq vineyard and winery in the Guadalupe Valley.

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It was the beginning of a strong Italian influence in the Baja. Santo Tomas still produces a round, complex, garnet-colored Barbera that can compete with those of Italy. In 1969, it became one of the first Mexican wines exported to the United States.

The Baja vineyards are located in sandy-

Continued on page 9

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.65.51). RECITALS — Oct. 24: Peter Wolf solo, Eva-Maria-Müller piano (Beethoven, Brahms). EXHIBITION — To December: "Treasures of Old Indian Folk Art." CONCERT — Oct. 20-21: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Herbert Philipp/Hans Haubold conductors (Bach, Mozart). EXHIBITION — Oct. 24: "W.H. Auden," manuscripts, letters, and memorabilia (Auden). OPERA — Oct. 21: "Le Juif" (Berg). Oct. 20, 24: "La Traviata" (Verdi). THEATER — Oct. 20: "Theater an der Wien" (tel: 57.96.52). MIME — Oct. 20: Marcel Marceau. MUSICAL — Through October: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85). OPERA — Oct. 21: "Nabucco" (Verdi). BRUSSELS, Astoria (tel: 518.14.94). OPERA — Oct. 21: "La Serva Padrona" (Pergolesi). Centre Culturel du Botanique (tel: 217.91.64). CONCERT — Oct. 24: Quartet Viva Nova (Léon Delhaye, etc.). OPERA — National (tel: 518.12.11). OPERA — Oct. 20: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart). Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.95). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Expressionism in Berlin 1910-1920." GHENT, Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25). OPERA — Oct. 20: "Gesandtschaft" (Kerstens). LIEGE, Petit Théâtre (tel: 23.59.10). BALLET — Oct. 20, 21, 23, 24, 26: Ballet de l'Opéra Royal de Wallonie (Armitage). Théâtre Royal (tel: 23.59.10). CONCERT — Oct. 20: Orchestre de l'Opéra Royal de Wallonie, Ronald Zollman conductor (Mozart). OPERA — Oct. 25: "Lakmé" (Delibes).

Fri days
in the Trib.

Get the latest low-down on high-tech in the weekly column on **Technology**.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 018.47.59). Barbican Art Gallery — To Oct. 28: "Getting London in Perspective." Barbican Hall — Oct. 22: London Symphony Orchestra, Gennady Roushdestvensky conductor (Prokofiev, Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky). Oct. 26: City of London Sinfonia, Christopher Warren Green conductor (Bach, Vivian). Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Oct. 20: "Henry VIII" (Shakespeare). Oct. 22, 23: "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (Dighton). Oct. 24, 25: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare). Oct. 26, 27: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare). British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). EXHIBITIONS — To January: "Japanese Paintings from the Hama Collection," "Prints in Germany 1830-1933." National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52). THEATER — Oct. 20: "Mandragola" (Machiavelli). Oct. 25 and 26: "Animal Farm" (Orwell/Hall). Oct. 22-24: "A Little Hotel on the Side" (Feydeau/Coleridge). Haymarket Gallery (tel: 528.57.08). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Henry Moore, Sculpture and Drawings." Royal College of Arts (tel: 500.52). EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch." To Dec. 16: "Royal Academic Architecture." Oct. 23: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection." Royal Opera (tel: 240.12.00). Ballet — Oct. 23: "Birthday Offering" (Astor, Glazunov). "Monotones II" (Astor, Sane). "Daphnis and Chloe" (Astor, Ravel). Oct. 20: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner). Oct. 22 and 26: "Carmen" (Bizet). Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 25: "Mary Martin (1907-1969)." To Jan. 6: "George Stubbs (1724-1806)." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 17: "The Discovery of the Lake District."

FRANCE

ANGERS, Maison de la Culture (tel: 88.90.08). DANCE — Oct. 25: Jean-Marc Marais and Company ("Iles"). PARIS, Ateliers (tel: 299.16.16). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 24: "Umberto Mastroianni, Sculpture 1956-1984." Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.53). EXHIBITIONS — To January: "Enrichissement du Cabinet d'art graphique." To Jan. 8, 85: "Images à la page." To Jan. 7, 85: "Images à la page." Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 271.26.16). RECITAL — Oct. 25: Lucille Field-Goodman soprano (Stozzi, Lang). Hotel Méridien (tel: 758.12.30). JAZZ — To Oct. 21: Billy Mitchell. To Nov. 4: Eddie Shaw saxophone. La Galerie 55 (tel: 325.63.51). THEATER — To Dec. 29: "The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe" (C.S. Lewis).

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Restaurants: In Season in Sologne

by Patricia Wells

CONCERTS — La Scala Orchestra — Oct. 20: Gerd Albrecht conductor (Scriabin). Oct. 24 and 25: Carlo Maria Giulini conductor (Brahms).

TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 631.94.85).

OPERA — Oct. 21 and 24: "Samson et Dalila" (Sainz-Saens).

VENICE, Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.99.09).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Helen Newton, Big Nudes."

"Palazzo Venier del Leon" (tel: 70.52.88).

EXHIBITION — Through October: "Peggy Guggenheim Collection," Chagall, Dali and others.

"Scuola di San Giovanni" (tel: 70.59.09).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "Three Centuries of Venetian Architecture 1492-1800."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 528.21.11).

CONCERT — Oct. 21: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Mozart, Strauss).

"Bridgestone Art Museum" (tel: 563.02.41).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 28: "Landscapes by Kansuke Oka."

"National Museum of Western Art" (tel: 528.51.31).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Masterpieces From the Art History Museum in Vienna."

"Oita Memorial Museum" (tel: 403.08.80).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 24: "Paintings and Etchings" by Suwa Kokan.

"Okura Shunkokan Museum" (tel: 583.07.81).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Tosa Kinsai Paintings From the Edo Dubois.

"Théâtre des Champs-Élysées" (tel: 723.47.77).

To Jan. 27: "La Pécherole" (Offenbach).

"Théâtre du Forum" (tel: 285.47.27).

"Théâtre Musical de Paris" (tel: 233.44.44).

OPERA — Oct. 20, 21, 23-27: "La Zarzuela" (Lopez).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 713.43.45).

CONCERT — Oct. 21: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Reinhard Peters conductor (Schubert).

RECITAL — Oct. 21: Bella Davidovich piano (Schumann).

"Rijksmuseum" (tel: 63.21.21).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "William of Orange."

"Stadschouwburg" (tel: 24.23.11).

OPERA — Oct. 21: "I Vespri Siciliani" (Verdi).

"Théâtre Carré" (tel: 22.52.25).

THEATER — Through October: "Romeo and Juliet" (van Damming, Prokofiev).

NORWAY

OSLO, Concert Hall (tel: 20.93.33).

MUSICAL — Oct. 20 and 21: "Showboat" (Kern, Hammerstein).

Oct. 25 and 26: Oslo Philharmonic, conductor Yevgeni Svetlanov (Beethoven, Ravel).

CONCERT — Oct. 21 and 22: "Cathedral Choir" (Bruckner).

"National Opera" (tel: 42.77.24).

BALET — Oct. 25 and 26: "Sylvia" (Prokofiev).

OPERA — Oct. 21 and 22: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel: 74.45.05).

THEATER — To Oct. 30: "The Plough and the Stars" (Casey).

"John's Hall" (tel: 658.21.17).

CONCERT — Oct. 21: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, James Conlon conductor, Philip Ledger harpsichord (Mozart, Ravel).

Oct. 25: Edinburgh Quartet (Elgar, Brahms).

JAZZ — Oct. 26: Memphis Slim.

GLASGOW, City Hall (tel: 552.59.61).

CONCERT — Oct. 21: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, James Conlon conductor, Philip Ledger harpsichord (Mozart, Ravel).

MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16).

DANCE — Oct. 20: Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre.

OPERA — Oct. 23: "Don Carlos" (Verdi).

Oct. 24: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).

Oct. 26: "Das Liebesverbot" (Wagner).

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.67.53).

BALLET — Oct. 21, 23, 25: "I Balletti del Ridotto" Ballet of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino (Friedmann-Rust).

CONCERT — Oct. 20: Orchestra and chorus of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Eraldo Tschalikov conductor (Mozart).

OPERA — Oct. 24 and 26: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 30.91.26).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Festival (tel: 30.11.04).

CONCERTS — Oct. 20, 21: Orquesta de la Ciudad de Barcelona, Svetlana Semenova conductor (Anne-Sophie Mutter, Brahms, Wagner).

Oct. 22, Philip Jones Brass Ensemble (Dobson).

OPERA — Oct. 22 and 23: Catalán Chamber Opera, "Disobedience in Misericordia" (Benguerel).

MADRID, Municipal Museum (tel: 22.57.32).

Through October: "From Modernism to Neoclassicism."

National Archaeological Museum (tel: 403.65.59).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Almudena in Ancient Times."

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE, Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01.00).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Impressionism in the Romandie Collection."

ZURICH, Galerie Grindgasse (tel: 24.77.60).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 27: Heidi Zimhmann watercolors.

Museum Rietberg (tel: 20.45.28).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 17: "Turkish Silver Jewelry."

Roswitha Haftmann Modern Art (tel: 25.24.35).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Engelion, Gouaches."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Will Bradley: The Opusque Civilization."

"Museum of American Folk Art" (tel: 38.24.74).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 28: "The World of Grandma Moses."

"Metropolitan Museum of American Art" (tel: 36.35).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "Flashpoint: The Explosion of Pop, Minimalism and Performance 1956-1964."

WASHINGTON, Smithsonian Institution (tel: 357.27.00).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 6: "Electro-Rosewood: First Person Singular."

To Jan. 13: "European Modernism."

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Will Bradley: The Opusque Civilization."

"Museum of American Folk Art" (tel: 38.24.74).

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NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).

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1 Sologne

offers a leisurely tour of the region and Bourgogne, and whites, Vouvray, Fumé and Sancerre.

took the opportunity to sample an old vintage, a 1969 from Château-Gaudreau, asking to see how sturdy the wine was some 12 years, but it's still a heady and I'd recommend it more as an honest-to-goodness wine than as an honestly priced Bordeaux. The meal Château Beau-Site-Haut-Vignoble was (about \$15.50), 1979 Les Ormes at 182 francs and 1979 Lynch-Bages

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that's laudable only if it's honest

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BUSINESS

THE QUIET POLITICS OF WALTER CURLEY

President Reagan stood at the podium in the red, white and blue-decked Waldorf-Astoria ballroom. To either side of him on the dais sat New York's staunchest Republicans, the men who made possible this \$1,000-a-head March 6 "Salute to Victory II." Among them was an Upper East Sider with a reputation as one of the party's most formidable supporters and fund-raisers, a figure easily spotted with his carefully slicked-back hair, long Irish face and straight-shouldered military bearing: Walter J.P. Curley.

For Curley, 62, it's been quite a year. His list of chairmanships includes the Waldorf dinner, the state finance committee and the New York office of the Reagan-Bush campaign. He has another life, as a venture capitalist who recently started his own successful firm. But politics has always been a strong second love, from his days as a New York City commissioner of public events and chief of protocol under Mayor John Lindsay to his service as United States ambassador to Ireland under President Ford. Now more strongly involved than ever, he's earned the gratitude of party leaders—and an almost sure shot at some high-level presidential appointment if Reagan wins a second term. Says Jonathan Bush: "Ambassador Curley is an extremely good fund-raiser and a great asset to the party." Says his fellow state finance committee-man Paul Lambert: "He has the boldness to be able to pick up the telephone and call somebody and say, 'We need money.'"

From his office in Rockefeller Center, Curley comes across as a

genial "general in search of an army. It's more than his bearing; his suit is crisp as a military uniform; his speech is clipped and clear, and his mood is unflaggingly bullish. It stood him in good stead last year when he plunged into the reelection effort. Incumbent or no incumbent, the state party coffers were surprisingly low. "During the glorious days of Governor Rockefeller's great generosity," says Curley, "people got out of the habit of scrambling for money, because the governor was so much involved and so able to raise money [readily dip into his own pockets] that people's muscles went flabby. They didn't go out and hustle." The situation had been exacerbated in 1978, when Perry Duryea ran for governor and borrowed close to \$1 million from the state committee. When George Clark took over as state party chairman in 1981, the debt was still about \$800,000 at 20% interest.

Broads had already been made toward reducing the debt when Clark and Bush set this year's budget at \$750,000. But with presidential campaign contributions prohibited after the conventions (and the federal government picking up the tab for the fall race), the crucial fund-raising had to be done in the winter and spring. Especially around tax time, soliciting nondeductible contributions meant fund-raising with finesse. For Curley, it often felt like making the rounds of a Willy Loman. "You have to call, and write, and the secretaries give you the brush-off, and they don't return your call, you have to speak around, and you have to be very

full of gall," he says. "You need a lot of stamina for this, and you need a lot of patience. And also you have to be able to laugh. If you don't learn to laugh at some of the crazy people, you've got to stay out of it. You have to laugh or you go bananas."

ord. This year's FEC list of New York State contributors to the Reagan-Bush campaign, for example, includes quite a few of the expected big-name contributors: Robert Abrams, Thomas Amory, Mrs. Vincent Astor, George Baker III, William Burden,

Laurie Siegel and Fred Brash of Terrace Five

A model of restraint and simplicity in Trump Tower? The very thought seems a contradiction in terms. But wait. Way up on the fifth level, far above the brass Ts, the stern beefeaters and the tourist swell, is a modest restaurant with 26 tables and two tasteful outdoor terraces. Set back in a corner, past a corridor of arches announcing Ludwig Beck of Munich, the little eatery is no match for the hectic DDL Food show several hundred feet below, and that is all to its advantage.

Terrace Five, barely a year old, is in the capable hands of Laurie Siegel and Fred Brash, both under 30. They share a clear sense of where the chichi ends and the cooking begins, and as a result their restaurant is as unmanured yet sophisticated a luncheon café as one could hope to find in New York. Gravlax appetizer—it's there. Goat cheese—also there. Chicken breast salad with ginger dressing, smoked salmon fillet with cucumber salad, sole with basil beurre blanc—they're all there, as are such compulsory nouvelle desserts as white chocolate mousse with strawberry sauce, and poached pears with zinfandel and cassis cream. What Terrace Five lacks in daring it makes up for in straightforwardness: it delivers just what it promises.

Please turn page

Norma Daria, Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon, Coy Eklund, John French, Jr., Edward Hansen, Mrs. Enid Haupt, Walter Hoving, Lewis Lehrman, Dina Merrill, David and Laurance Rockefeller, Barry Trupin, Jerome Zipkin and Donald, Fred, Ivana, Mary and Robert Trump. There are also some surprises: Irving Berlin, listed as "songwriter," a Chinese "plant owner" from Flushing and a "Rita Hayworth" of the Upper West Side.

Despite the disclosure laws, some observers say that enough loopholes have been found that one can still speak of "heavy hitters" whose contributions slip

Please turn page

Discretion in political fund-raising, as in business, is a critical point—but more so this year than ever before. In the wake of Watergate, Congress enacted substantial election law reforms and established the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) in the hope of curtailing influence-buying and other shady political practices. A limit of \$1,000 was placed on individual contributions; corporations could not contribute at all. All contributions had to be filed with the FEC, specifying who the contributor was, how much he gave and what his occupation was, and anyone could acquire this information as a matter of public record.

Despite the disclosure laws, some observers say that enough loopholes have been found that one can still speak of "heavy hitters" whose contributions slip

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OCTOBER CALENDAR

17

Christie's hosts a 6:00 p.m. private viewing of Russian works of art to benefit St. Sergius High School and the American Society for the Preservation of Russian Monuments and Culture. Hosting the reception will be Prince and Princess Alex Romanoff, Prince and Princess Nikita Romanoff, Princess Lucia Shiraze and Dr. Arcadi Nebolsine. Entertainment will be provided. 502 Park Avenue. For information, call 546-1188.

19

It may be October, but it's still time for the 33rd April in Paris Ball in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. This year the ball will pay tribute to the Statue of Liberty, currently undergoing renovation. The bevy of chairmen includes Mrs. Ivan Obolensky, Mrs. James H. Van Alen, Mrs. Stephen Sanford and Honorary Chairman Lee Iacocca of the Chrysler Corporation. Tickets for this black-tie fund-raiser are \$400, and proceeds aid a number of the American French Foundation's charitable and cultural organizations. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 986-2060.

22

Tonight Theatreworks/USA, America's largest producer of family theater, celebrates its new alliance with the Promenade Theatre. The star-studded festivities begin with 6:30 p.m. cocktails, continue with dinner at the new Gian Luca restaurant and climax with an 8:30 performance of *First Lady* at the Promenade. After the show a champagne reception caps off the night. Cochairmen Judith O'Reilly Mack and Sonia Segoda Dressner orchestrate tonight's tribute to first ladies in all walks of

BUSINESS

Continued from opening page

through unseen. After giving his routine \$1,000 to the major campaign, for example, a donor can pitch what's known as "soft money" into state committees that channel the funds into activities that benefit the national campaign such as voter turnout drives. Because the money goes to state committees, only state laws apply, and they often permit contributions from corporations. (Each party gets about \$2 million a year through such transactions.) Heavy hitters can also make their influence felt by contributing to a variety of special-purpose accounts, tax-exempt foundations and political action committees that help a candidate but are not considered directly linked with his campaign. And while corporations cannot contribute directly to campaigns, they can advance credit for services on favorable terms. All told, the connections between business and politics are as strong and as behind-the-scenes as ever, and a fund-raiser's discretion is often the better part of continued valor.

Is it worth it? Is it fun? Curley laughs. "I'm not in politics because I like raising money. I don't like to owe anybody a dime, and I don't like to have anybody owe me a dime, and I certainly don't like to ask anybody for anything. But somebody has to do it. I'm not in it because I think somebody is going to appoint me to a job in Washington, either. I was appointed ambassador to Ireland not because I was a big committee man or a big giver. I wasn't even active then. I'm doing this work because it's challenging—and it's necessary."

Against the difficulties of fund-raising, Walter Curley has an advantage over many New Yorkers: his business and political connections. For ten years he was a partner in J.H. Whitney and Company, a venture capital firm, and

life, including Honorary Chairman Nancy Reagan. Tickets are \$150 for patrons; \$100 for the whole evening; and \$40 for the performance and reception following. Proceeds benefit Theatreworks/USA. Broadway at 76th Street. For information, call 595-7500.

24

Be a sport and attend the ninth annual All Sports Hall of Fame dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. James Robinson, chairman of American Express, will be this year's corporate guest of honor, and F. Ross Johnson, president of Nabisco Brands, will be the dinner chairman. Toastmaster Fran Tarkenton will announce newly inducted members to six halls of fame. Tickets for this black-tie night are \$300, and proceeds benefit the Boys' Club of New York. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 997-0100.

"An Evening with Lady Luck" at the Hotel Pierre benefits the National Council of Jewish Women's New York section. The council turns 90 this year, and tonight's celebratory festivities include fine dining, dancing, gambling and a Gay '90s carnival. There will also be an array of shopping booths from such elegant stores as Tiffany & Co. and Ferragamo. Mrs. Abe Gold is the evening's chairman, and Doris and Irving Kaplan are scheduled to receive honors. Tickets for this 7:00 p.m. event are \$175, and proceeds aid the council in providing services to the community's children, elderly, disabled and disadvantaged. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call 988-4468.

Children of Bellevue hosts its annual fund-raiser in the St. Regis Hotel this evening. Cochairing the event are William J. Constantine and Mrs. Elizabeth Dater-Jennings. Lester Lanin and his Orchestra will perform their swinging tunes at this 7:30 p.m. dinner-dance. Tickets are \$150. Fifth Avenue at 55th Street. For information, call 561-5221.

25

Five simultaneous receptions in the Sheraton Centre Hotel kick off the UJA-Federation's 1985 cam-

paign. Philanthropist Jack D. Weiler will be honored on his 80th birthday for his 40 years of commitment to Jewish causes. Baron Guy de Rothschild serves as honorary international chairman. The minimum campaign gift donated by guests at this black-tie event is \$18,000. Seventh Avenue at 53rd Street. For information, call 980-1000, ext. 727.

A black-tie dinner-dance gets underway at the Metropolitan Club this evening to benefit the Hospitality Committee for United Nations Delegations. The honorary chairmen for the event will be Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general to the U.N., and his wife Marcela. Chairman Mrs. George M. Gudefin will welcome guests at 7:30 for cocktails, when Mike Carney and his Orchestra will strike up the dancing music. Tickets for this gala are \$350. One East 60th Street. For information, call 754-7182.

Brogues and kilts will be the order of the evening at the annual Scottish Ball in the Plaza Hotel. Ball Chairman Mrs. Henry J. Taylor and General Chairman Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton host the proceedings. Lord and Lady Dundee and the Earl and Countess of Erroll will be the guests of honor. Tickets for the 7:30 p.m. dinner-dance are \$175, and proceeds benefit the American-Scottish Foundation. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call 988-4468.

Children of Bellevue hosts its annual fund-raiser in the St. Regis Hotel this evening. Cochairing the event are William J. Constantine and Mrs. Elizabeth Dater-Jennings. Lester Lanin and his Orchestra will perform their swinging tunes at this 7:30 p.m. dinner-dance. Tickets are \$150. Fifth Avenue at 55th Street. For information, call 561-5221.

27

Oenophiles should take note of the 1984 "California Wine Experience" beginning today at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. All day today and through October 29, the world's foremost vintners and wine experts will be present at a plethora of tasting sessions, seminars, forums and lectures. For information, call 751-6500.

29

This evening Art Collectors Robert and Adrian Mnuchin will welcome guests to their Upper East Side town house at 6:00 p.m. for a cocktail party to aid the development of the contemporary art collection of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. By invitation only. For information, call 683-5190.

30

Cancer Care hosts its second annual dinner-dance, beginning at 6:30 p.m. this evening in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Manufacturers Hanover Chairman John F. McGillicuddy will be receiving honors, and Rawleigh Warner, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Mobil, will oversee the festivities with Emcee Tony Randall. Tickets are \$300. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 997-0100.

31

Dance up a storm to the rhythms of Bob Hardwick and his Orchestra at the Madison Square Boys' Club annual dinner-dance. Chairman Mrs. Anne Sutherland Fuchs will handle the evening's activities, which include tributes to Thomas Murphy, chairman of Capital Cities Communications, and *Daily News* Publisher James Hoge. Expect a concert performance by a guest artist. Tickets for this black-tie spectacular are \$250. The Hotel Pierre, Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call 532-5751.

FOOD

Continued from opening page

York chef Loic Avril, first at Le Relais, then at La Mangeoire, where Brash was a *sous-chef*. After a year in France, he spent another learning desserts under

Michel Fitoussi at the Palace. "I'm pretty regimented," Brash says, "and I like to cook by the books."

Having endured the exams, the 80-hour weeks and the taskmas-

ters before joining Terrace Five, Brash concedes he was skeptical at first about working under an apparent beginner like Siegel. "The kitchen was tiny, and I wasn't too sure about the whole Trump Tower bit either," he admits. Still, the lure of putting on his own small show was too great to resist. "I couldn't be happier," he says now. "We go after the freshest ingredients and keep the menu light—no starches, hardly any roux—but we still have room to play with the sauces."

As for his new partner, Brash says: "She is so energetic. She knows in her gut how to do good interesting cuisine. One day she'll say, 'Let's try lobster salad and blueberries.' I'll tell her: 'No way, it won't work.' But she pushes it, and what's the one thing we sell out of the next day? Lobster salad with blueberries. Now when she comes up with mango mousse, I keep my mouth shut."

Siegel is no less grateful for Brash's formal background. "He's a perfect complement to my approach," she says. "I think it's a great team."

Michel Guérard, whom Wilson remembers as "running a very tight kitchen," Wilson had also managed to squeeze in some topflight European training. "I just wrote to 50 two- and three-star restaurants in the French Michelin guide, asking for a job," Wilson recounts. It was a gutsy effort that eventually paid off: he landed a year-long apprenticeship under three of France's most respected chefs—the Troisgros brothers of Roanne and Gérard Pangaud in Paris.

Safdie was impressed by Wilson's credentials and by his confidence. "There's never been a hint of inhibition on Herb's part," Safdie says. "He's conservative yet innovative. It was the perfect fit into our style."

Diners at Jack's would have to agree. The kitchen's encyclopedic range of ingredients is itself noteworthy, from sweet, diminutive Hawaiian blue prawns to tart Santa Rosa goat cheese; from Minnesota wild rice to thin-shelled New Zealand mussels. What Wilson does with them is more intriguing yet: New England fiddlehead ferns and pureed parsnips with veal; white asparagus and Michigan baby corn with grilled swordfish. Entrees are changed almost every evening, so a litany of recent offerings has to suffice: crab cakes with tomato zucchini relish, Maine oysters with caviar butter, mushroom ravioli with gooseberry sauce, sautéed duck with corn custard and grapefruit. All are Wilson originals, as are the coconut ice cream and Cajun spice cake that follow. "If I like it," he declares, "it works."



Laurie Siegel and Fred Brash make an unlikely twosome at Terrace Five.

HERBERT KLINE WILSON III OF JACK'S

A few years ago, when Herbert Wilson was starting out as an engineering student at Howard University in Washington, D.C., his culinary knowledge was limited, to say the least. "I had fooled around with hot dogs," he says, "but that was about it." Wilson's admission would be less startling were he still a

ambiance alone. A less adventurous sort might have tried to slip by on chophouse fare and atmosphere. But Safdie, 45, wanted to introduce a young, inventive kitchen when he opened Jack's nearly two years ago. "I trust all young people," Safdie enthuses. "They're less tainted, fresher, more innovative—and the best ones take

hot dog-eating gear-head. Such, however, is not the case. As executive chef of the stylish, two-tiered Jack's on Lexington Avenue at Seventy-third Street, Wilson, 26, supervises one of the hippest, freshest American-style kitchens in the city.

Jack's is no ordinary East Side hangout. The creation of California Resort Impresario Edward Safdie, the restaurant would draw a following for its country club

HENRY MEER OF LUTÈCE

You'll never be a chef. The words still occasionally haunt Henry Meer. As a young cook trying to chart a course through New York's upper circle of French restaurants, he had been hoping for a bit more encouragement. He was still a student at the famed Culinary Institute of America but had landed a four-month "externship" in the



Herbert Wilson III of Jack's went from engineering to elegant entrees.

Was it a test, or simply a stark verdict? Either way, Meer, then 24, was thoroughly undone. "I went home crushed, but I came back the next day and said, 'Hello, Chef,' as if nothing had happened. I think Rachou thought he'd never see me again. Instead, I finally had gained a little of his respect, and we never had any problems after that." In fact, after his four



Henry Meer moved over to Lutèce to become André Soltner's apprentice.

kitchen of Jean Jacques Rachou, owner and chef of La Côte Basque. "For nearly two months he didn't say a word to me. He was sizing me up," Meer recalls. "Then one afternoon he just sauntered in while I was doing some prep work and said, matter-of-factly, 'You'll never be a chef.'"

months were up, Meer stayed on at La Côte Basque through an entire year; it was also where he spent two years following his graduation from the CIA.

Now 28, and having moved on to Lutèce under André Soltner, Meer can shrug off his early hazings in the kitchen—including those at the

hands of surly waiters and line chefs. "The fanciest restaurants in New York are still a lot like the street," says the native East Sider. "If you don't stand your ground, you get pushed around."

Meer's first real initiation came after college, when he spent nine months preparing cold foods in the enormous kitchen at La Costa, the opulent Teamsters-run resort near San Diego. The Culinary Institute (or "Camp Culinary," as Meer fondly calls it) came next. In the following two years at La Côte Basque he worked or assisted at every major station, beginning with lowly vegetables and cold dishes as *garde-manger* and moving on to the more senior fish, meat and *saucier* posts. Rachou was so satisfied that last winter he offered Meer a *sous-chef* slot at La Côte Basque's newly renovated sister restaurant, La Lavandou, on East Sixty-first Street. Meer held the job until he switched to Lutèce earlier this year to work under André Soltner.

It was hardly an easy move to make. Not only do the city's leading chefs refrain from raiding each other's staffs, but the Lutèce job—available when a friend of Meer's went off to Europe to become a private cook—was that of *garde-manger*, the very post he had started with two years before. Yet he has had no second thoughts about his move. "I feel Mr. Soltner could teach me something more about being on line."

—Allan Ring

before joining Terrace Five, Ash concedes he was skeptical at first about working under an amateur beginner like Siegel. "The kitchen was tiny, and I wasn't sure about the whole Trump lure of putting on his own show was too great to resist. "We go after the freshest ingredients and keep the menu light on starches, hardly any roux—we still have room to play with the sauces."

As for his new partner, Brash says: "She is so energetic. She knows in her gut how to do good tasting cuisine. One day she'll let's try lobster salad and cherries. I'll tell her: 'No way, it won't work.' But she pushes it. What's the one thing we sell the next day? Lobster salad with blueberries. Now when she comes up with mango mousse, I pop my mouth shut."

Siegel is no less grateful for Ash's formal background. "He's a perfect complement to my approach," she says. "I think it's a great team."

Yves Guérard, whom Wilson remembers as "running a very tight hen," Wilson had also managed to squeeze in some topflight oceangoing training. "I just wrote 10 two- and three-star restaurants in the French Michelin guide, looking for a job," Wilson recounts, as a gutsy effort that eventually paid off: he landed a year apprenticeship under three France's most respected chefs—Troisgros brothers of Roanne, Gérard Pangaud in Paris, and was impressed by Wilson's credentials and by his cooking. "There's never been a lack of inhibition on Herb's part," he says. "He's conservative innovative. It was the perfect to our style."

Patrons at Jack's would have to be. The kitchen's encyclopedic range of ingredients is itself noteworthy, from sweet, diminutive Asian blue prawns to tan a Rosa goat cheese; from Maine wild rice to thin-shelled Zealand mussels. What Wilson does with them is more interesting: New England fiddleheads and pureed parsnips veal; white asparagus and orange baby corn with grilled fish. Entrees are changed every evening, so a la carte offerings has to suffice: cakes with tomato zucchini, Maine oysters with caviar and mushroom ravioli with berry sauce, sautéed duck corn custard and grapefruit. are Wilson originals, as are coconut ice cream and Cajun cake that follow. "If I like it," he declares, "it works."

of surly waiters and line. "The fanciest restaurants in New York are still a lot like the old," says the native East Sider. "You don't stand your ground, get pushed around." His first real initiation came in college, when he spent nine months preparing cold foods in enormous kitchens at La Costa, a quiet Teamster run resort in San Diego. The Culinary Institute for "Camp Culinary" as fondly calls it, came next, following two years at La Basque he worked or assisted in major stations, beginning lowly vegetables and cold was гардемарин and moved on to the stars: senior fish and seafood hosts. Rachou is satisfied that last winter he satisfied Meets à la châlon Côte Basque's newly renovated restaurant, La Lavan, on East Sixty-first Street. held the job until he switched over earlier this year to work

Andre Soltner as hardly an easy move. Not only do the city's leading chefs refrain from raiding other's staffs, but the Lubs—available when a friend goes off to Europe to be a private cook—was that damaged, the very post he started with two years before he has had no second thoughts about his move. "A foreigner could teach me something more about being on line."

—Aidan Roff



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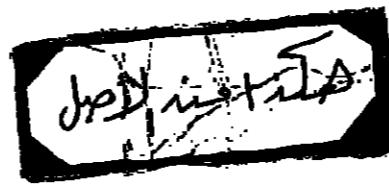
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| NYSE Most Actives | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----|------|------|----|--|--|--|--|
| Val. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | | | | | |
| AXON | 3159 | 42 | 41 | 42 | +1 | | | | |
| AMR | 2127 | 39 | 38 | 39 | +1 | | | | |
| Chrysler | 1825 | 33 | 32 | 32 | +2 | | | | |
| GE | 1740 | 74 | 73 | 73 | +1 | | | | |
| Ford | 1845 | 20 | 19 | 19 | +2 | | | | |
| GM | 1823 | 87 | 86 | 86 | +2 | | | | |
| IBM | 7400 | 74 | 73 | 73 | +2 | | | | |
| AT&T | 14294 | 23 | 22 | 22 | +1 | | | | |
| AT&T Bells | 14294 | 23 | 22 | 22 | +1 | | | | |
| AT&T S | 14294 | 23 | 22 | 22 | +1 | | | | |

| Dow Jones Averages | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. | | | | | |
| Index | 1182.24 | 1182.70 | 1182.53 | 1182.38 | +29.49 | | | | |
| Trans | 527.28 | 524.96 | 524.53 | 523.53 | +17.40 | | | | |
| Upt. | 142.40 | 142.40 | 142.40 | 142.40 | +2.50 | | | | |
| Comp. | 474.74 | 474.74 | 474.74 | 474.74 | +12.48 | | | | |

| NYSE Index | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | | | | | | |
| Composite | 106.81 | 106.60 | 106.42 | +2.47 | | | | | |
| Industrials | 102.10 | 101.80 | 101.50 | +1.30 | | | | | |
| Trans. | 99.19 | 98.78 | 98.19 | +2.34 | | | | | |
| Utilities | 50.44 | 49.84 | 49.49 | +0.55 | | | | | |
| Finance | 49.04 | 48.84 | 48.54 | +0.20 | | | | | |

| Thursday's NYSE Closing | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | | | | | | |
| Composite | 106.81 | 106.60 | 106.42 | +2.47 | | | | | |
| Industrials | 101.45 | 101.47 | 101.46 | +4.29 | | | | | |
| Trans. | 101.25 | 101.26 | 101.27 | +4.29 | | | | | |
| Utilities | 50.44 | 49.84 | 49.49 | +0.55 | | | | | |
| Finance | 49.04 | 48.84 | 48.54 | +0.20 | | | | | |

| AMEX Diaries | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Class | Prev. | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced | 224 | | | | | | | | |
| Declined | 223 | | | | | | | | |
| Unchanged | 219 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Issues | 729 | | | | | | | | |
| New Highs | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| New Lows | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| Volume up | 3,744,855 | | | | | | | | |
| Volume down | 2,143,700 | | | | | | | | |

| NASDAQ Index | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Close | High | Low | Chg. | | | | | | |
| Composite | 247.76 | 247.23 | 244.73 | +2.15 | | | | | |
| Industrials | 272.18 | 271.50 | 268.14 | +2.53 | | | | | |
| Finance | 251.33 | 250.70 | 250.24 | +0.54 | | | | | |
| Utilities | 227.75 | 227.49 | 226.03 | +0.26 | | | | | |
| Trans. | 222.94 | 221.29 | 221.29 | +0.65 | | | | | |
| Services | 222.94 | 221.34 | 224.51 | +2.65 | | | | | |

| AMEX Most Actives | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-----|------|------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. | | | | | |
| GNCs | 5897 | 13 | 12 | 12 | +1.0 | | | | |
| Wambs | 4125 | 12 | 11 | 11 | +0.5 | | | | |
| Dun & Br | 3521 | 12 | 11 | 11 | +0.5 | | | | |
| Dompe | 2063 | 12 | 11 | 11 | +0.5 | | | | |
| Imco | 1212 | 11 | 10 | 10 | +0.5 | | | | |
| NY Tm | 1113 | 11 | 10 | 10 | +0.5 | | | | |
| Griff | 1003 | 10 | 9 | 9 | +0.5 | | | | |
| TIE | 993 | 10 | 9 | 9 | +0.5 | | | | |
| Hydra | 770 | 10 | 9 | 9 | +0.5 | | | | |
| Ecobu | 6 | 10 | 9 | 9 | +0.5 | | | | |

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Div. High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Div. High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk.

Dow Finishes 29.49 Up

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged sharply and broadly higher Thursday, with a wave of late-session buying leading to some of the biggest gains in two months.

Early in the session, energy issues were lower and dragged prices down, but investors apparently decided that a drop in the world oil price would benefit many industries.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which dropped 1.88 Wednesday, soared 29.49 to 1,225.38, the highest level since it finished at 1,237.08 on Sept. 17. The gain was the largest since it climbed 36 on Aug. 3.

Advances led declines 1,252-to-412 among the 2,009 issues traded. Volume totaled 149,540,000 shares, up from 99,740,000 traded Wednesday, and was the heaviest since since 171,037,744 changed hands on Aug. 10.

"It took until today for the market to realize that bad news for oil stocks is really good news for most industries," said William Le Fevre of Purcell, Graham & Co.

Investors were encouraged that federal funds rates dropped to 9.6% from 10 percent Wednesday. The bond market staged a large rally prior to the Federal Reserve's post-market report that the nation's money supply fell \$2.9 billion.

A report from the Commerce Department showed personal income climbed 0.9 percent in September, while personal spending rose 1.4 percent. But the same report had factory income down in September, an indication that heavy industry was not faring as well as other segments of the economy.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Div. High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Div. High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk.

M-1 Shows a Decline

Reuters

NEW YORK — M-1, a measure of the U.S. money supply which includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions, fell \$2.9 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$545.6 billion in the week ended Oct. 8, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$548.5 billion from \$548.3 billion, while the four-week moving average of M-1 fell to \$547.6 billion from \$549.4 billion.

Britain Wednesday cut the price of its North Sea crude oil by \$1.35 to \$28.65 a barrel, following Norway's price reductions on Tuesday. Nigeria and Abu Dhabi also lowered their prices Thursday. OPEC oil ministers will hold an unscheduled meeting in Geneva Oct. 29.

"The selling of oil stocks seems to have abated," said Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton. He said the move to lower interest rates also influenced the market.

General Motors gained 2% to a 12-month high of \$1.14. According to Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds, the market should have clear sailing for the next four months since GM hit its high on the four-month anniversary of its 1984 low of 66 set June 18.

IBM rose 4% to 126 in heavy trading. Among the other high-technology issues, Digital Equipment gained 4% to 99, Honeywell 3% to 59, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing 3% to 82%. Eastman Kodak climbed 3% to 74%.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Div. High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Div. High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Div. High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Div. High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk.

BO DEREK AND 800% PROFITS

To preclude tunnel vision our analysts travel to financial centers distilling the wisdom of other seers, seeking a magical "absolute" that can divine the tremors of the "Tape," the foibles of High Priests of Finance and novitiates sitting in Pews. Our success at C.G.R. is based upon a "contrarian

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Apple's Net Rose Sixfold During Fiscal 4th Quarter

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Apple Computer Inc. said Thursday that its fiscal fourth-quarter profit in creased sixfold from a depressed period a year earlier. Sales jumped 5 percent.

In the quarter ended Sept. 28, net income climbed to \$30.8 million, or 50 cents a share, from \$5.11 million, or 8 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales climbed to \$477.4 million from \$272.2 million.

The personal-computer maker had said a year ago that fiscal 1984 would be a transition period for the company and that it planned it necessary to forego short-term profit gains in order to bolster its position in the market, particularly against International Business Machines Corp.

The effort included heavy outlays for new-product development

and marketing. And during the year Apple unveiled two major new products to its personal-computer family — the Macintosh and Apple IIc — that are now enjoying strong demand.

The effects of Apple's repositioning efforts were severely felt a year ago, when it reported a 73-percent slide in profit for the fourth quarter of fiscal 1983.

Now, however, "we have firmly established our position in the market," John Sculley, president, said. "Apple has chosen the industry role of innovation and survived the shakeout as an industry leader."

For the full fiscal year, Apple said net income fell 16 percent to \$64.1 million, or \$1.05 a share, from \$76.7 million, or \$1.28 a share, in fiscal 1983. Annual sales rose 54 percent to a record \$51.52 billion from \$38.2 billion.

A market source said it would be a fine judgement on how much stock should be left for sale to the public and abroad.

The government, which expects to raise up to \$4 billion (\$4.8 billion) in the sale of BT, is considering selling some of the shares abroad, including in the United States and Japan.

Lloyds Planning To Take Over LBI

United Press International

LONDON — Lloyds Bank is to take over its Lloyds Bank International unit in a merger aimed at enabling Lloyds to use capital more efficiently, achieve cost savings and provide greater flexibility in funding and tax management, Lloyds Bank said Thursday.

The plan will need approval from both shareholders and management, but Lloyds Bank said it expects the merger to take place by January 1986. Lloyds' other international activities, which include Lloyds Bank California, the National Bank of New Zealand and the overseas business of the British Bank, are not affected.

LBI reported earlier that pretax profits dropped by 42 percent in the first half of 1984. This factor, in addition to what the bank called "inacceptably high" bad debts, caused the interim trading of the whole international division, where profits fell 13 percent from \$26 million (\$1.15 billion) to \$20 million.

General Motors Corp. says nine U.S. assembly plants, five of them in Michigan, could be affected as early as this week by the United Auto Workers union's strike

Both Placement and Underwriting May Be Used in Privatization of BT

Reuters

LONDON — The government is considering a combination of placement and underwriting for the planned denationalization of British Telecom next month, financial market sources said here Thursday.

Although a final decision has not yet been made, the proposal has been suggested widely to potential institutional buyers in London business circles.

Under the proposal, institutions would commit themselves to buy a certain portion of the shares — some sources say 50 to 60 percent — while subscribing to underwrite the balance.

Fees would be structured to encourage the institutions to buy the shares outright, rather than underwrite them, several sources said. One added that fees would be around 1/4 percent.

If the proposal is adopted, it would seem to effectively halve the amount of the share issue available through a public offering, one market analyst said.

A market source said it would be a fine judgement on how much stock should be left for sale to the public and abroad.

The government, which expects to raise up to \$4 billion (\$4.8 billion) in the sale of BT, is considering selling some of the shares abroad, including in the United States and Japan.

COMPANY NOTES

AEG Telefunken AG plans to increase expenditures on research and development to over 800 million Deutsche marks (\$257 million) this year from 741 million DM in 1983, a board member, Hans Gis sel, said.

Caterpillar Tractor Co. blamed its financial problems on the strength of the U.S. dollar. Lee Morgan, the chairman, predicted that layoffs announced by Peoria, Illinois-based Caterpillar this week, would probably return the unemployment rate in Peoria to more than 10 percent. The layoffs represent about 5 percent of Caterpillar's workforce.

Coca-Cola Co. said third-quarter profit fell 16 percent from a year earlier to \$175.3 million as sales climbed 13 percent to \$2.07 billion. For the first nine months of 1984, net jumped 15 percent from a year earlier to \$496.4 million and volume gained 10 percent to \$5.58 billion.

General Motors Corp. says nine U.S. assembly plants, five of them in Michigan, could be affected as early as this week by the United Auto Workers union's strike

against GM in Canada. The strike by 36,000 autoworkers began Wednesday over contract talks.

Rockit & Colman PLC gained a stake of about 14.9 percent in Nicholas Kiwi Ltd. in trading on the London Stock Exchange, brokers said. Rockit purchased more than 10 million shares at \$4.10 to \$4.20 share. The purchase makes Rockit the largest single shareholder in Nicholas Kiwi, which carries for this month agreed in principle to sell some operations to its listed company.

Toyota of Japan may follow Nissan's lead and assemble cars in Britain, a Toyota spokesman indicated at the British Motor Show. Nissan's plant in Sunderland, northeastern England, is expected to start operations by the end of 1985. The spokesman hinted Toyota may start a similar, though less ambitious, venture.

Walt Disney Productions and labor unions at Walt Disney World in Florida said they reached a tentative agreement on a three-year contract. More than 1,800 workers at Disneyland in Anaheim, California, have already returned to work after approving a contract that included a two-year wage freeze.

AT&T has a 25-percent stake in Olivetti, AT&T's personal computer, the PC 6300, was designed by Olivetti

Sears Reports 11.5% Rise in Net for Quarter

Reuters

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co., reporting an 11.5-percent increase in third-quarter earnings, said Thursday that revenues from its merchandise group reflected smaller gains in sales of durable goods after two years of double-digit increases in these lines.

It said merchandise group earnings were \$163.8 million, up 3 percent from \$158.9 million in the like period last year. Revenue increased 4.4 percent to \$6.46 billion from \$6.19 billion.

Sears reported quarterly earnings of \$32.1 million, or 88 cents a share, up from \$28.8 million, or 81 cents a share, on revenues that rose 8 percent to \$3.65 billion from \$3.29 billion. Earnings included a \$6-million income-tax credit.

It said that losses of Dean Witter Financial Services narrowed in the third quarter to \$7.6 million from \$19.3 million in the like period of 1983 or 28.8 percent higher revenues.

The company said that losses at its Sears World Trade Inc. narrowed in the quarter to \$7 million from \$3.2 million in 1983, and revenues rose to \$39.3 million from \$7.8 million.

ATT and Olivetti Announce Accord

Reuters

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Olivetti of Italy agreed to the joint production of a "broad range" of personal computers and workstations, the companies said Thursday.

The companies described the agreement as a "strengthening" of their relationship.

AT&T has a 25-percent stake in Olivetti. AT&T's personal computer, the PC 6300, was designed by Olivetti

Occidental, China Coal Plan Delayed

(Continued from Page 11)

project than just the acquisition of Western coal-mining technology and experience. Other U.S. companies, which know Mr. Hammer's reputation for taking a gamble in Communist countries, may be hesitant to invest in China themselves if Occidental gave up.

Coal, which already accounts for 70 percent of China's energy consumption, is central to China's strategy for modernizing itself. China ranks after the Soviet Union and the United States as the world's third-largest coal producer.

China has given greater priority to coal production to help free power, whose onshore production has stagnated for export. Yet, according to the State Economic Commission, about 20 percent of factory machinery stands idle for lack of power.

To meet a target of nearly doubling national production to 1.2 billion tons of coal a year before the end of the century, China has encouraged the development of many small, inefficient rural mines with outdated equipment and safety hazards. Production increased by 30 million tons in 1983, but the Chinese know that the small mines are too inefficient to be more than a stopgap and that it needs Western help to meet its target.

Coal production also suffers from the kind of malaise that affects other sectors of the state-run economy. Officials of the Coal Industry Ministry were considered so out of touch with what happened below ground that critics went out a couple of years ago telling them to spend some time in the mines or in other physical labor and to stop assigning their relatives easy jobs above ground.

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Shanxi Province, an arid region of North China slightly larger than New York and New Jersey combined, has been designated as the base of China's energy drive, with the goal of nearly quadrupling its coal production to 600 million tons by the year 2000.

China has looked to Western companies for capital and know-how. Fluor Corp. and Bechtel Corp. have been studying possible coal mining ventures with the Chinese in Inner Mongolia.

Shanxi's Pinghuo mining area, 220 miles (356 kilometers) west of Beijing, is considered promising because it sits atop a bed of wider-ranging bituminous coal reserves

that have been estimated at 1.4 billion tons.

When Occidental signed its protocol in March 1982 to study the feasibility of developing the area, Dr. Hammer said that Occidental could recover its investment fairly rapidly. It was understood that the coal output would be split until Occidental recouped its investment, after which China would get 60 percent and Occidental, 40 percent.

In March 1983, Mr. Hammer returned to China to sign an agreement that, after last-minute wrangling, was euphemistically called "tentative." By the following winter, the absence of new progress prompted rumors around Beijing that the venture might collapse.

The China daily newspaper took the rare step of reprinting a letter from Mr. Hammer to Deng Xiaoping, China's top leader, denying that Occidental was quitting. Last April 29, a project agreement was signed amid much fanfare in the Great Hall of the People.

The Chinese said last summer that China would contribute \$249 million to the project while Occidental and Kiewit together would provide \$340 million in financing.

According to a source, the Chinese have been studying possible coal mining ventures with the Chinese in Inner Mongolia.

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Shanxi's Pinghuo mining area,

220

Thursday's
AMEX
Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 7,146,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 6,348,000

Tables Include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. | Ytd. | PE | St. 100s | High | | | Low | | | Class Quot. | Chg. |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|------|-----|-------------|------|------|--------|------|------|--------|----------------|------|
| | | | | | | | High | Low | Chg. | High | Low | Chg. | | |
| A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 714 | 378 | ADLs | | 79 | 176 | 546 | 676 | 646 | + 30 | 746 | 626 | + 14 | | |
| 356 | 116 | ACI Ph | | 10 | 116 | 514 | 524 | 514 | + 10 | 534 | 504 | + 30 | | |
| 1396 | 124 | ACMC | .12a | .9 | 12 | 1326 | 1346 | 1316 | + 30 | 1376 | 1316 | + 50 | | |
| 294 | 216 | ACM Int'l | wt | | 168 | 586 | 586 | 586 | + 0 | 586 | 586 | + 0 | | |
| | 34 | ATI | | | 23 | 586 | 586 | 586 | + 0 | 586 | 586 | + 0 | | |
| 70 | 58 | ATTFor | n 4.00s | 4.5 | 271 | 7116 | 6926 | 7116 | + 174 | 7116 | 6926 | + 174 | | |
| 716 | 216 | AcmePr | | | | 316 | 516 | 316 | + 35 | 516 | 516 | + 35 | | |
| 1626 | 876 | AcmeU | .32 | 1.6 | .9 | 62 | 92 | 876 | + 9 | 92 | 92 | + 16 | | |
| 1676 | 94 | Action | | | 29 | 1296 | 1296 | 1296 | + 0 | 1296 | 1296 | + 0 | | |
| 916 | 54 | Action | | | | 56 | 516 | 516 | + 15 | 516 | 516 | + 15 | | |
| 376 | 54 | Acme wf | | | | 1 | 516 | 516 | + 0 | 516 | 516 | + 0 | | |
| 414 | 2 | AcmeR | Rs | | 3 | 11 | 214 | 214 | + 26 | 214 | 214 | + 26 | | |
| 2525 | 157 | AdP RealSt | n .14 | .4 | 314 | 2246 | 2176 | 2246 | + 34 | 2246 | 2176 | + 34 | | |
| 2414 | 15 | Adobe | | 24 | 1.4 | 11 | 118 | 112 | + 16 | 142 | 117 | + 25 | | |
| 616 | 72 | Adags | | | | 3 | 406 | 406 | + 0 | 406 | 406 | + 0 | | |
| 816 | 4 | Aeromc | | | | 9 | 218 | 206 | + 12 | 218 | 206 | + 12 | | |
| 2524 | 164 | AffilHs | .44 | 2.1 | 8 | 20 | 2016 | 2016 | + 0 | 2016 | 2016 | + 0 | | |
| 5076 | 3816 | AffilPub | .80 | 1.7 | 14 | 5 | 516 | 44 | + 46 | 44 | 44 | + 46 | | |
| 616 | 6 | AirExp | | | | 31 | 113 | 946 | + 19 | 946 | 946 | + 19 | | |
| 506 | 346 | Alatco | | | | 2 | 48 | 346 | + 34 | 346 | 346 | + 34 | | |
| 1426 | 76 | Albow | .26a | 2.6 | 5 | 52 | 736 | 736 | + 216 | 736 | 736 | + 216 | | |
| 612 | 2 | AlinTre | | | | 5 | 216 | 216 | + 0 | 216 | 216 | + 0 | | |
| 912 | 54 | Alito | .48 | 6.7 | 2 | 5 | 716 | 716 | + 0 | 716 | 716 | + 0 | | |
| 2225 | 1146 | Alphain | .98 | 4 | 15 | 16 | 1214 | 1214 | + 0 | 1214 | 1214 | + 0 | | |
| 214 | 11 | Allex | | | | 12 | 49 | 49 | + 4 | 49 | 49 | + 4 | | |
| 3424 | 2846 | Alion pf | | | | 10002 | 3146 | 3024 | + 36 | 3024 | 3024 | + 36 | | |
| 22 | 11 | Allo | | | | 65 | 291 | 21 | + 80 | 291 | 21 | + 80 | | |
| 2014 | 71 | Almond | .29 | 1.8 | 13 | 483 | 426 | 426 | + 10% | 426 | 426 | + 10% | | |
| 1714 | 71 | Almedco | | | | 8 | 776 | 776 | + 0 | 776 | 776 | + 0 | | |
| 512 | 13 | AlmHs | | | | 5 | 616 | 616 | + 0 | 616 | 616 | + 0 | | |
| 2814 | 1214 | AlmInt'l | | | | 15 | 256 | 256 | + 0 | 256 | 256 | + 0 | | |
| 714 | 746 | Almet | | | | 9 | 54 | 54 | + 4 | 54 | 54 | + 4 | | |
| 1214 | 9 | AlmetHs | | | | 54 | 724 | 724 | + 26 | 724 | 724 | + 26 | | |
| 714 | 4 | AlmetInt'l | | | | 1 | 526 | 526 | + 0 | 526 | 526 | + 0 | | |
| 1996 | 144 | AlmetA | .52 | 22 | 2 | 81 | 1596 | 1596 | + 0 | 1596 | 1596 | + 0 | | |
| 1812 | 144 | AlmetB | .52 | 32 | 7 | 44 | 21 | 17 | + 6% | 1616 | 1616 | + 6% | | |
| 512 | 512 | AMBLd | | | | | | | | 1616 | 1616 | + 6% | | |
| 2124 | 1214 | AMMOT | .14 | .8 | 13 | 21 | 21 | 21 | + 0 | 21 | 21 | + 0 | | |
| 1612 | 54 | AMN | | | | 21 | 54 | 54 | + 25 | 54 | 54 | + 25 | | |
| 1724 | 99 | AMNPh | | | | 21 | 3 | 3 | + 100% | 3 | 3 | + 100% | | |
| 814 | 6 | AMNPh | | | | 21 | 14 | 14 | + 50% | 14 | 14 | + 50% | | |
| 814 | 3 | ASCE | | | | 7 | 516 | 516 | + 0 | 516 | 516 | + 0 | | |
| 314 | 11 | Amplol | .06 | 2.8 | 4 | 84 | 216 | 216 | + 0 | 216 | 216 | + 0 | | |
| 516 | 312 | Ando | | | | 16 | 49 | 49 | + 4 | 49 | 49 | + 4 | | |
| 1126 | 412 | AndoJcb | .271 | 5.4 | 45 | 5 | 124 | 124 | + 0 | 124 | 124 | + 0 | | |
| 16 | 9 | Andrea | | | | 22 | 5.9 | 15 | + 3 | 15 | 15 | + 3 | | |
| 2124 | 1124 | Angelo wf | | | | 109 | 196 | 196 | + 5% | 196 | 196 | + 5% | | |
| 316 | 116 | Angelo v | | | | 13 | 1076 | 1076 | + 0 | 1076 | 1076 | + 0 | | |
| 1712 | 56 | Angith | .04 | 4 | 11 | 35 | 1076 | 1076 | + 0 | 1076 | 1076 | + 0 | | |
| 512 | 512 | AngoP | | | | 7 | 516 | 516 | + 0 | 516 | 516 | + 0 | | |
| 1224 | 1124 | Angith | | | | 8 | 616 | 616 | + 0 | 616 | 616 | + 0 | | |
| 1226 | 1126 | Angith | .20 | 1.7 | 9 | 28 | 1216 | 1216 | + 0 | 1216 | 1216 | + 0 | | |
| 21 | 916 | Angundi | | | | 331 | 20 | 20 | + 150% | 1976 | 1976 | + 150% | | |
| 122 | 72 | Angus | | | | 172 | 516 | 516 | + 0 | 516 | 516 | + 0 | | |
| 1226 | 816 | Angust | | | | 11 | 1116 | 1116 | + 0 | 1116 | 1116 | + 0 | | |
| 316 | 216 | Astrex | | | | 261 | 316 | 316 | + 0 | 316 | 316 | + 0 | | |
| 1724 | 1424 | ASTR | .188 | 10.7 | | 4 | 1624 | 1624 | + 0 | 1624 | 1624 | + 0 | | |
| 2124 | 1424 | AtlcsCM | | | | 92 | 716 | 716 | + 14% | 716 | 716 | + 14% | | |
| 516 | 316 | Atlcs wf | | | | 6 | 516 | 516 | + 0 | 516 | 516 | + 0 | | |
| 712 | 312 | Auditor | .056 | 9 | 38 | 11 | 376 | 376 | + 3% | 376 | 376 | + 3% | | |
| 2924 | 3216 | Autoflow | 1.00 | 27 | 14 | 11 | 376 | 376 | + 3% | 376 | 376 | + 3% | | |
| 2524 | 1424 | Avordis | .00 | 53 | 5 | 3 | 15% | 15% | + 0 | 15% | 15% | + 0 | | |

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

OBSERVER

A Name for All Seasons

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A member of the family with an unnamed daughter wanted to know how I felt about girls being named Summer.

Not wanting to get involved in what was none of my business, I lied and said it doesn't matter what your name is so long as you've got sterling character, money and a good lawyer. The truth is, of course, it matters what parents give a child.

A name like Summer practically dooms a girl baby to grow up and go into show business. As soon as she's named, you can look down at her in the cradle and see her 25 years hence. She is sitting in front of a camera as the clock hand sweeps toward 6 p.m. and a voice is saying:

"And now to bring you tonight's news, here are anchorman Summer Rabinowitz and Keith Conley."

Yes, poor little Keith, born just three weeks ago, is also marked by nomenclature for show business. If not an anchorman, Keith will probably have to spend his days performing in those awful made-for-television movies that last 10 hours and are interrupted so often by deodorant peddlers that they take all week to show.

Keith could have escaped this fate if his parents had named him Mike, Pete, Sam, John, Al or Bill. Mikes, Petes, Sams, Johns, Al's and Bills can grow up to be almost anything they want, while Keiths and Summers have to battle heavy odds to avoid careers in dental caps.

Girl babies who are named Spring, Winter and Autumn or Fall are in much the same pickle. I have known nearly a dozen women so cursed, and nearly all are out of work almost constantly because they saw no alternatives to show business careers.

The one exception is the daughter of the famous husband-and-wife team of comedians, Summer and Keith Guy, since the Guys had a great sense of humor, they immediately realized it would ruin a wonderful gag to name their newborn daughter Autumn. So they named her Fall.

Fall Guy did not go into show business, but studied law. She is today the United States' foremost

courtroom champion of children indicted on charges of parent abuse.

She is the lawyer whose argument was instrumental in creating the Supreme Court's so-called Fall Guy Rule. This requires the police, before arresting a child for parent abuse, to determine if the parents have given the child a foolish name and to beat them with rubber hoses if they have.

Speaking of beatings, I am astonished at the vast number of unbroken young men named Jason you meet nowadays. When I was a child, only the most sadistic parents named their sons Jason.

Like Percy and Horace, Jasons

existed only to be beaten in the schoolyard by classmates named Spike and Butch. I never encountered a Jason during years and years of school, but, judging from the hordes of Jasons who have come out of the closet in the last few years, I suspect a lot of them must have been traveling the schoolyard under false identities.

It's a mystery what happened to the Spikes and Butches with their iron fists. Now that the Depression is over, I suppose they've all made enough money to buy that expensive running gear and given up Percy-punching for jogging.

For several years I held it against my parents that they hadn't named me Spike or Butch, for I had a normal boyish yearning to see other men quake when I entered the schoolyard. Later I discovered that practically nobody gets officially named Spike or Butch.

Those names that had to be won against Horaces, Percys and Jasons by ordinary people with names like Harold, Eddie, Able or Malcolm I don't know how the names were lost. It must have been when the jogging started. A fellow running round and round the block could easily lose his pride in being named Spike or Butch. I figure, and slip back into being just another Harold, Eddie or Able.

No, of course it doesn't matter what your name is, not really, but if it's Summer, get yourself a good agent, darling, and if it's Spike or Butch, there's no use trying to talk your way past the cops at my office door.

New York Times Service

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

DATONG, China — A shiny black levitation, welded from 133 tons of steel, nosed out of the shed. Its six driving wheels, painted bright red with white trim, slowly picked up speed.

The whistle screeched. Billowing steam obscured the sunlight. The 6,736-hp model of the Qianjin locomotive had left the assembly line of the Datong steam-engine factory.

The rest of the world may be seeking sleeker ways to travel, but in China, the old steam engine prevails. About 7,000 of the locomotives pull the rails from the deserts of Xinjiang to the steppes of Inner Mongolia and the rain forest of Yunnan.

With highways and airports largely undeveloped, China relies foremost on its 32,000 miles of railways. Trains carry 70 percent of its freight and 60 percent of its travelers — that means three million Chinese a day.

The Ministry of Railways says it expects this load to more than double by the year 2000. The Chinese keep making steam engines to meet the need because they cost \$125,000, barely a third of the cost of a diesel engine, and can run on China's substantial coal reserves.

"The diesel engine is more efficient," said Xu Hongpei, the chief engineer at the Datong steam-engine factory, "but we have a lot of coal, and the cost is cheaper."

The sprawling Datong plant, set amid the coal mines of Shanxi province in northern China, turns out 270 to 300 locomotives a year, which Xu said, makes it the largest locomotive factory in the world.

Besides the 2,890-horsepower Qianjin, which means "forward," the factory manufactures the Jianshe or "construction," which has a mere 2,200 horsepower.

The Chinese, who are usually not sentimental about animals or machines, have nicknamed such steam locomotives *lie niu*, or "iron oxen," for their strength and stamina. Xu said the Qianjin could travel 50 miles an hour (80 kilometers an hour) and pull 50 freight cars. It pulls only 16 passenger cars, he said, because more

will not fit along a railway station platform.

Trains were introduced into China in 1876 when the British built the first railway. Today, there are about 32,000 miles of track, according to the Ministry of Railways.

The Qianjin locomotive was designed in China and first produced 25 years ago. Despite improvements, such as a screw device that feeds coal into the furnace, eliminating the need for a shoveling fireman, the locomotive looks like the grand old steam engines that Western countries were using half a century ago.

History has sprung up around the steam locomotive. The Manchurian city of Harbin developed as a Russian railway center on a shortcut from Siberia to the Far East. During the Russian civil war in 1918-20, the Whites fitted locomotives with steel plate like battle-tanks and saluted forth from Harbin to duel in Siberia with trains armored by the Bolsheviks.

The romance has not faded.

Chinese films have shown young peasants racing to the railroad tracks to marvel at the mighty engines capable of whisking them away from rural monotony. The Chinese press has complained about some peasants hopping freight trains to get around.

The Ministry of Railways, mindful of the pollution, noise and low efficiency of the steam engine, has introduced diesel engines between the busier cities of eastern China and has electrified 1,430 miles of track on major lines.

"Problems with railways are impeding the growth of our national economy, the main obstacles being outdated equipment, backward management and shortage of mileage," Li Xuan, a deputy railways minister, wrote in Economic Daily last spring.

He said that while the value of China's industrial and agricultural output had jumped eight times since the first five-year plan in the 1950s, the number of locomotives had increased by only 270 percent

and the length of track by 130 percent.

Ma Yushi, an associate professor at the Academy of Railway Sciences, has argued that steam engines are suitable for China. Writing in China Daily, Ma said they still hauled 80 percent of the country's rail traffic.

Xu Hongpei said his steam-engine factory at Datong had been talking with an American company about developing a more efficient, less polluting locomotive that would run on coal gas. But he refused to give further details.

In the meantime, hundreds of railroad buffs from as far away as the United States, Britain and West Germany visit Datong each year to watch the big locomotives being made and, if they are lucky, to take a rattling-good test ride.

The government has ordered the Datong factory to start making some diesel engines on a trial basis next year. But Xu said, "Personally, I think that steam locomotives will be used for a long time."

The Chinese have not faded.

Christopher S. Wren

The New York Times

Christopher S. Wren

The New York Times